The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,145 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
M.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	19th Aug.
L.	Sutlej	1184	750	A. H. Johnson	26th "
—	Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept.
L.	Peshawur	3900	600	J. C. Babot	9th "
M.	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	16th "
					FRIDAY.
L.	Helmarat	4762	750	P. S Tomlin	22nd "
—	Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	3rd Oct.
L.	Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	10th "
M.	Hydaspes	2934	500	G. Scrivener	17th "
L.	Ionic	2013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th "
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884
BRINDISI	3542	600	L. Reeves	22nd Aug.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	L. H. Moule	19th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 2, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 620. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, August 2, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 12th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 154, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5000	850	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Custom House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

[illegible] NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

On account of the [illegible] the new first class steamer CANTON [illegible] tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on or about the [illegible] August, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

[illegible] OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles [illegible]
Children under 3 years [illegible] under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail) [illegible] 1st class £ 7
Via Dieppe [illegible] 1st class £ 6

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the Passenger Tickets.

For further particulars, apply to

BALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

HUNGARIAN

S. N. Co.

[illegible] STEAMERS
[illegible] AND TURKEY.

	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
	[illegible]	500	29th Aug.
	[illegible]	550	29th Sept.
	[illegible]	600	29th Oct.
	[illegible]	550	29th Nov.

[illegible] of every Steamer.

[illegible] CONTINENT.

[illegible] 2nd Class. Deck.
[illegible] Rs. 300 Rs. 190
[illegible] available for SIX

[illegible] 2nd Class.
[illegible] Rs. 480
[illegible] limited at meals.
[illegible] DATE on the 1st and

[illegible] e in attendance at [illegible] to convey passengers free of charge.

[illegible] NANG, SINGAPORE, [illegible] KONG.

	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	1884.
	[illegible]	600	28th Aug.
	[illegible]	550	28th Sept.

[illegible] after sunset on the

[illegible] General Insurance [illegible] passage, &c., &c.,

[illegible] NITSCH,
Acting Agent.
[illegible], Bombay, June

[illegible] AMERS.

[illegible] ng sailings have [illegible] ged :—

[illegible] DL DIRECT.
[illegible] ondr.
[illegible] abon .. 25th Aug
[illegible] .. 5th Sept
[illegible] .... 15th ..

[illegible] steamers at regular

[illegible] halified Surgeon and [illegible] n board at moderate

[illegible] mmodation for first-

[illegible] 450.

[illegible], MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

[illegible] importing wines [illegible] from whom [illegible] thus removed [illegible] Europeans in [illegible] and wines at a

[illegible] S HEAD GODOWN-

[illegible] TION, LIMITED.

[illegible] approved Personal [illegible] interest, repayable by [illegible] connection with Policies in the

[illegible] to a limited extent on the

[illegible] 18 months' } notice of
[illegible] 12 .. } withdrawal,
[illegible] 6 .. }

[illegible] osal Forms, and further

[illegible] HLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director,
[illegible] ber.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 18th August, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on 11th September, 1884, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
TABLE PLATE.
(BEST ELECTRO-PLATED)
LILY, BEADED AND THREADED PATTERN.

Table Forks and Spoons.....per doz. Rs. 27 cash
Dessert Forks and Spoons..... do. 22 "

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
NEW MINIATURE CRUET STANDS.
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30, cash.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED SALVERS.
English, French, and American manufacture.
The largest and best selection in India.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 75.

FOR THE TIFFIN BASKET.
Best Electro-plated Army and Navy Cups, comprising 1 Sodawater Tumbler, with reversible Sherry and Champagne Glass, invaluable to Travellers.
One Pint size Rs. 16, cash.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED ONE PINT SIZE BEER MUGS,
With and without covers, plain and richly engraved, suitable for Presentation.
From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 27, cash.

THE "CARLTON" ENTREE OR BREAKFAST DISH, with oval revolving lid, Drainer and space for hot water, which may also be used as a Soup Tureen, 12 inch Plain, Rs. 90 cash.
Engraved, Rs. 100, cash.

TREACHER'S ELECTRO-PLATED LUNCHEON FRAMES
For Biscuits, Butter and Cheese.
Rs. 50, cash.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
In variety of beautiful Patterns.
Cases containing 4 or 6 each,
from Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
Of every description on sale by

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM
IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

G.'S LINIMENT,
A SPEEDY AND INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR MANGE AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES IN HORSES, DOGS, CATTLE, &c.
Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

MALABAR ITCH
Is a loathsome and contagious disease which not only defies attempts to cure it, but in a large majority of cases is not even relieved by medicines hitherto used, but

G.'S LINIMENT
has been used with marked success in the treatment of the above disease, which is always relieved after two or three applications, and, if the Liniment is carefully used according to the printed instructions, it may be relied on to effort a speedy and permanent cure.

We have permission to publish the following testimonial lately received from an eminent Physician :—
"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases, with great success."
"(Signed.) W. A. S., M.D."

PREPARED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, ONLY BY
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

DOG-CART FOR SALE.—Cost Rs. 400 18 months ago—now in good order. Owner leaving Bombay. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply to
WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

WANTED, for the SIMLA MUNICIPALITY, an ASSISTANT SECRETARY and ACCOUNTANT. Salary Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300 per month, and Rs. 500 per annum house rent. Rupees five thousand security required.
Applications should be addressed to
PRESIDENT, MUNICIPALITY,
Simla.

MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE AND STOUT.

India Pale Ale, quarts at	Rs. 4-4	per dozen.
" pints at	" 3-0	"
Double Stout, quarts at	" 4-0	"
" pints at	" 2-12	"

Quarts in casks of 4 dozen and pints 7 dozen.
This brew obtained the highest honour awarded at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.
TERMS—CASH.
Apply, Godownkeeper.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above Company are required to send on or before the 1st day of September, 1884, their names and addresses and particulars of their debts and claims to the Liquidators of the said Company at their office, No. 6, Apollo-street, Bombay, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before particulars of such debts are given.—Dated Bombay, 31st July, 1884.

GEO. W. READ,
BOMANJI FRAMJI CAMA,
Liquidators, Broach Cotton Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

OLD IRISH WHISKY.

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of SCOTCH WHISKY (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is simply distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER and Co. guarantee that [illegible] and is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt; is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Per 1 dozen case, cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 to 1883, whereby the liability of the Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.)

CAPITAL .. ..£2,000,000.

FIRST ISSUE OF 1,00,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH,
Of which 50,000 are reserved for issue in India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

PAYABLE
£1 on Application; £1 on Allotment, and the Balance of £8 at such times and in such sums not exceeding £2, as the Directors may determine, and at intervals of not less than one month.

(Interest at Five per cent. per annum will be allowed upon all payments made in advance of Calls.)

DIRECTORS.

CHRISTIAN ALLHUSEN, Esq.	D. L. W. P. Director of the International Bank of London Limited.
LIONEL R. C. BOYLE, Esq.	Of Messrs. Boyle, Campbell, Buxton & Co., 80, Lombard Street, E.C.
W. W. CARGILL, Esq.	Founder of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., C.S.I.	Formerly President of the Bank of Bengal.
A. J. MACDONALD, Esq.	Late of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and formerly President of the Bank of Bombay.
Sir BENJAMIN C. C. PINE, K.C.M.G.	Oriental Club, Hanover Square, late Governor of Leeward Islands.
GRANT HEATLY TOD-HEATLY, Esq.	13, Carlton House Terrace, London, S. W.

BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, Limited,
THE BANK OF SCOTLAND (Edinburgh, London, and Branches).

BROKERS.
MESSRS. STEER, LAWFORD & CUERTON, 3, Drapers' Gardens, E.C.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. HOLLAMS, SON & COWARD, Mincing Lane, London.

INTERIM SECRETARY.
R. T. ROHDE, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES: 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Copy of prospectus and form of application can be obtained at the Bombay office of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
Payments on application will be received at the rate of Rs. 12-4 per £(1s. 7 19-32d. per rupee) until further notice.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a lass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the gands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals :—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	" 30
In Semi-hunting	" 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	" 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave our name on our Watches.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LD.

LATE ALCOCK, ASHDWN AND CMPANY
ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, SHIP & MILL-WRIGHTS, IRON-FOUNDERS,
AND CONTRACTORS,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron Work. Importers of all classes of Machinery. Sole Agents for the celebrated "Valvoline" Cylinder and Machine Oil. Plans and Estimates supplied on application.

WE have always ON SALE Fire Bricks and Clay, Patent Linen Belting and Fasteners, Alimentative Compound, Seamless Flax Hose, Asbestos Packing, Millboard and Cement, Diamond and Silver Steel, Spring Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all kinds.

WORKS AND OFFICES :—MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY

Have the following machinery in stock for immediate delivery :—

Contractor's Pumps, 2½ in. 3 in., and 4 in.
Manual Fire Engine for 22 men.
Lathes, 7½ in. centre, 8 ft. bed.
Slotting Machines, 6 in. stroke.
Shaping Machines, 15 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed.
Planing Machines, 5 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft.
Radial Drilling Machines, 7 ft. arm.
Radial Pillar Drilling Machines.
Vertical Pillar Drilling Machines.
Double-geared Pillar Drilling Machines.
Steam Hammers, 10 cwts.
Baker's Combined Engine and Blower.
Punching and Shearing Machines.
Haley's Jacks, 15 tons.
Shank's Patent Portable Sugarcane Mills.
Belting (Cotton and Leather).
Ruston Proctor & Co.'s 12 H. P. Horizontal Engine.

Robey and Co.'s Patent Thrashing Machine.
Do. Horizontal Fixed Engines, 14, 15 and 20 H. P.
Do. Patent Fixed Engine and Boiler combined, 12 and 16 H. P.
Do. Portable Engines, 8, 10 and 12 H. P.
Do. Patent Vertical Engine and Boiler combined, 8 H. P.
Gwynne's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, 12 in.
Roof Trusses, Wrought-iron, 60 ft. span.
Ornamental Iron Shed, 40 ft. span by 80 feet.
Special Light Draught Twin Screw Steam Launch, 53 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., 18 in. draught, speed 9½ miles an hour.
Galvanised Iron Dust Cart.
Iron Watering Cart.
Iron Night-soil Cart.

FINLAY MUIR & CO.,
AGENTS.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
5 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS
WERE AWARDED TO

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks,
as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43, ESPLANADE-ROAD. C. MARCKS & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of
"TOILET REQUISITES,"
comprising :

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE ROYAL BLEND

AS SUPPLIED TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
A GENUINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,
And undoubtedly the best Scotch Whisky in India. No puffing required. Send for a bottle and try for yourself.

THIS RARE OLD SCOTCH BLEND is distinguished by having a Bouquet as in fine old MATURED WINES which very few Scotch Whiskies in India can boast of.
Rs. 23-8 per dozen, Cash.
Apply to
THE GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort; and Cumballa Hill;
And all first class Clubs, Hotels and Dealers.

WILLIAM J. ESSAI.

BERNARD, ASPLEN, & CO.,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
ENGINEERING VALUERS, AND GENERAL BROKERS,
Byculla, Bombay.
Telephone No. 326, Adelphi Hotel.

Traction Engines on springs, with or without Cranes.	Cornish, Lancashire, Portable, (launch) and other Boilers.
Portable Engines.	Lathes, Planing Machines.
Semi-Portable Engines.	Shaping, Slotting, Drilling, Screwing, etc.
Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.	Pumps of all sizes and descriptions.
Horizontal Engines.	Centrifugal Pumps, by Gwynne and others.
Vertical Engines and Boilers.	Saw Benches, Band Saws for hand or steam power.
Horizontal Winding Engines.	Mortar Mills, all sizes.
Vertical Hoisting Engines and Boilers.	Corrugated Iron Sheets 6, 7, 8, and 9ft., lengths ready for delivery.
Compound Portable and Semi-Portable Engines.	Iron, all sizes ditto. ditto.
Compound Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.	Steel ditto. ditto.
Compound Horizontal Fixed Engines.	Every description of Engineer's and Contractor's Plant ready for delivery.
High and Low Pressure Launch Engines.	

N.B.—Chief advantages of the Compound Portable and Semi-Portable—1st, by using steam of a high working pressure; 2nd, expanding the steam, so it is discharged very little above atmospheric pressure; 3rd, providing a sensitive governor acting on the expansion gear. The advantages thus gained by the employment of Compound Engines will at once be apparent.

FERRINTOSH WHISKY.

WE are assured by connoisseurs that this Scotch Whisky has not its equal, at the price, in India; and it is now the favourite in numerous Messes, Hotels, &c.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

FINE OLD COGNAC.

A GENEROUS and well-matured spirit which will compare favourably with the most expensive brands in the market.

Per dozen Rs. 29-8.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.

WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

"Temple House," POONA. Church-gate-street, BOMBAY.

THE GRAPHIC SUMMER NUMBER,

CONTAINING SEVENTEEN COLOURED SKETCHES,
Entitled "A Lover's Quarrel,"
FOUR COLOURED PICTURES,
A complete Novel, entitled A MAN OF HIS WORD,
And special coloured Supplement,
"THE LOST BIRD."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON N[illegible] SUMMER NUMBER

Containing several complete Tales with [illegible] and [illegible]

Large colour[illegible]

"H[illegible]

Price Re[illegible]

COOPER, MA[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE .....MR. C. S. NAZIR.

THE PARSEE VICTORIA OPERA TROUPE will perform

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 16TH AUGUST, 1884,

The Serio-Comic Opera of NUKSH-E-SULAIMANEE,

and the farce CHEAP JUSTICE, or HALF-A-RUPEE FOR A BLOW.

MR. C. S. NAZIR will make his first appearance in Bombay in a Hindustanee piece on this occasion.

Nuksh-e-Sulaimanee will be performed with the full strength of the Company, including MISS ADA DEEN AND MRS. MARY WILLIAMS.

Three new scenes and several new dresses will be displayed on this occasion.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold four .. Rs.	8	Back Stalls.....	Ans. 12
Single Seat in a box .. ,,	2	Back Seats.....	,, 8
Stalls ..... Re.	1	Pit.....	,, 4

Tickets to be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, and at the theatre at the time of performance.

Doors open at 8 p.m.; performance to commence at 9 p.m.

GRAND POPULAR EVENING CONCERT In aid of the funds of THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS, TOWN HALL, WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUG., at 9 P.M. Programme hereafter.

Admission, one Rupee. Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited, price Rs. 2.

PASSAGE TO LONDON FOR £25.

THE Steamer JAPANESE will sail for LONDON, on TUESDAY or WEDNESDAY first carrying Passengers at the above low figure. Apply to WM. WATSON & Co., Passengers' Agents, Bombay, 28 Apollo-street.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNESS of CARGO per Italian Mail-steamer China, Captain G. DODERO, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 15th instant, and that she is discharging and loading at Prince's Dock.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer; otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

NOTICE,

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with Clause 66 of the Articles of Association, a Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 23 Apollo-street, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., to confirm the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 15th instant.

By order, HARVEY & Co., Secretaries and Agents the Harvey and Sabapathy Company, Limited.

Bombay, 16th August, 1884.

BALMATHA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

	feet		feet		
Damask Table Cloth	54	by	54	Rs.	3 4
,, ,, ...	54	by	72	,,	4 6
,, ,, ...	6	by	8	,,	5 0
,, ,, ...	64	by	8	,,	61
,, ,, ...	7	by	7	,,	5 8
,, ,, ...	7	by	9	,,	7 0
,, ,, ...	72	by	72	,,	6 4

Shikar Cloth from 12½ to 15 annas per yard, width 27 inches, length 28 yards.

WARDEN & Co., Sole Agents.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES.

PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Kips, &c.

☞ Orders now registered for new season tiles due here in September next.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by WARDEN & Co., Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,843,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND ULUSS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1883 ..... £300,600
,, 1882 ..... 6944.2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,561 17 2	1877	£2,758,022 19
1872	£2,318,210 14 5	1883	£4,843,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum street.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, as follows:—

50 boxes fine Scotch whisky.
10 boxes old tom.
23 cases 1 lb. tin Tasmania jam.
1 English-made ice and meat safe.
A collection of Japanese lacquered ware, consisting of cabinets, trays, boxes, &c., 31 dozen cashmere cups.

SALE OF SHARES.

By order of Sha Devchund Cutchra and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Share Bazaar, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, the sale to commence at 2 p.m., as follows:—

4 shares of the New Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Terms cash at the time of sale.

SALE OF BUTTONS.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, as follows:—

On account and risk of Mahomed Sidick Fazle-i-Elahi, of Delhi—
2,000 gross tin buttons, Nos. 35 and 36.
Term—cash on delivery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 16th August, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF FIFTY BALES GUNNIES, salved from the s.s. Galatia.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th August, 1884, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Gunpowder-works Bunder, by order and on account of the concerned—

H A in diamond or H A in triangle—50 bales gunnies (in small lots).

...OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

...Y, SATURDAY, the 16th August, 1884, at 4 P.M. ...JEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public ...premises, by order of the mortga ees ... & Co., and with the consent of ... Assignee H. C. and on account ... Mahomedbhoy Sachoobhoy, ... Khaki, Insolvent, the ...together ...ding

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have no equal. Their durability, completeness in construction, and great range of work, demonstrate the fact. For particulars apply to The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

PEDESTAL STATIONERY CABINETS HOUSEHOLD TIDY, and UNION INKSTANDS. A parcel just unpacked.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Pastry, Sandwiches, Refreshments at Byculla Co-operative Stores.

VIENNA CONFECTIONERY.—Ices of variety, ready at all times, Wines and Spirits. Church-gate-street, by Mrs. Hirsch.

FOR SALE, an IRON TANK, 4 ft. square, with Ball Cock, &c. Apply to Dr. MACONACHIE, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill.

ENGINES NEW, improved type, 10 to 16 horse-power, ready for immediate delivery. Representives of the late James Bapty, Falkland-road.

FOR SALE at Bennett's Auction, to-day, a very handsome bay Arab horse, height 14-2½, rising 5 years, believed to be sound, would make a splendid charger.

WANTED a second-class Native Engineer. Applications will be received by the Manager of the Sassoon S. & W. Company, Ld., up to the 25th August, 1884.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,—Two plots of GROUND, very centrally situated for business purposes. May be seen on application to the Manager East India Flour Mills, Byculla.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Apply to C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Bombay.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition: quarts, Rs. 5-8; pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. B. S. POCHEE & SON, who had gone to Kattywar, have returned and have re-opened their Studio at Military-square.

THE MAGIC MOUSE-TRAP, a marvel of cheapness and utility. Never fails. Re. 1.—STEWARD and Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Robert Porter & Co., Gold Medal Calcutta Exhibition. Quarts Rs. 5; Pints Rs. 3. Apply Ewart Latham & Co.

PORTLAND CEMENT, just arrived, Gibb's guaranteed quality in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson & Cruddas, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

COTTON CHECKS FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.—A variety of the above are now available for samples, &c. Apply to the Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore.

WATCHMAKER'S tools and materials of various descriptions, at moderate prices.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 17, Hummum-street, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BASS'S L. G. (light gravity) PALE ALE at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3, quarts and pints. Apply to the head godown-keeper, Pilpson & Co., 15, Forbes-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Keg Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edaljee Postoojee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

WANTED, for up-country, thoroughly efficient Bookkeepers. None need apply who have no previous experience. Apply with testimonials to A., care of this paper.

KAIRIN.—A fresh supply will arrive here by next Mail-steamer (Brindisi). Orders can be executed in rotation only. Steil, Braudenburg & Co., Sole Agents, 28, Bombay Green.

THE Original first-class HOTEL in Poona, The Royal Family, near Railway station, open to the westerly breeze, under new management, unexceptional testimonials.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived, Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Bentham, Pile & Co., Limited.

WANTED, an English nurse to take charge of two children, aged respectively 2 years and 8 months. Apply stating terms, and enclosing characters to Mrs. Down, Fort, Belgaum.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality, Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 36. Price 2½ As. per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACHINE DEPOT.—Stock on hand for sale.—Engines, Pumps, workshop machines, sundries, &c., new and second hand. Orders executed from Europe on moderate terms.—P. D. Framji, Baboola Tank-road.

JUST received per overland mail, good, strong Socks, Brown Cotton, from 6 to 9 per dozen. Coloured Striped Cotton, Rs. 9 per dozen. Merino plain and striped, from Rs. 9 to 18 per dozen. Try Y. A. Lacka & Co., Hummum-street.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling in invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Sea Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8. Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Cotton Trade Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the question of Cotton Frauds Legislation, and to pass resolutions thereon.

By order of the Chairman, J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, 14th August, 1884.

FOR SALE.

AT COONOOR, two furnished HOUSES beautifully situated near Sims Park with no bank behind or near them:—"Blair Athol" price sixteen thousand five hundred rupees; "Blair Gowrie," price ten thousand five hundred rupees at present occupied by General and Mrs. Playfair. The above to be sold as the owner is about to leave the station.

For particulars apply to BLAIR ATHOL, Coonoor, Nilgiri Hills.

NEW TASMANIAN JAMS.

SEASON, 1884.

APRICOT JAMS, Rs. 20 per case, of 5 dozen tins of 1 lb. each.
STRAWBERRY JAMS, Rs. 20 ,, ,,
ASSORTED JAMS, Rs. 16-4 ,, ,,
Apply T. LIDBETTER, 24, Apollo-street, Bombay. Agent for Johnson Brothers, Hobart.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of for the half year ended 30th June last at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be payable on application on and after the 11th instant, to registered shareholders on 8th August, 1884.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 9th August, 1884.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be payable on application on and after the 11th instant to registered shareholders on 8th August, 1884.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 9th August, 1884.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH, Secretaries and Managers.

25, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 16th August, 1884, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st May, 1884.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, who are eligible for re-election.
To elect an auditor or auditors for the ensuing year.
To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board, C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Secretaries and Managers.

...the Company will be ...1884, both days

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c. UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS. No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN & OKELL, Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta. Apollo Street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS, (SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co., COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS, ESTABLISHED 1796, GIRGAUM COACH WORKS, 179, BREACH CANDY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.) CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Agents, Bombay.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE. MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FG	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
lb.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A Wil American	do.	do.
Do.	2 Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canaister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

A. H. CREET & CO., GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.

WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest LEATHER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.

Price List free on application.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND. And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle. Retailed by chemists all over the world. Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY. ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA, No 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld. (SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.) PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION! HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps .. Rs.				350
Do.	40	do.	.. ,,	750
Do.	for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.	.. ,,	1,350
Do.	8 do.	500 do.	.. ,,	1,900
Do.	20 do.	500 do.	.. ,,	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS. PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make. INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories. NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

F. FISCHER, Agent and General Manager. 41, Meadow-street

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PATRON: HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

VICE-PATRON: HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND:—

The Hon'ble F. FORBES ADAM, President.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart., C.S.I.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C.S.I. NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHWANATH NARAYAN MANDLICK, C.S.I. The Hon'ble BADRUDIN TYEBJEE.
Dr. THOMAS BLANEY. D. S. KEMP, Esq.
J. GORDON, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

THE above gentlemen will be glad to receive the names of those who are desirous of subscribing to the Guarantee Fund, the minimum subscription being Rs. 1,000. Forms can be obtained on application to J. GORDON, Honorary Secretary. Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd July, 1884.

FOR SALE, a Pucka-built very desirable BUNGALOW, with out-offices and about four thousand square yards of ground, adjoining the Gas Works, Parel-road, having a frontage of about three hundred feet, admirably suitable for a Mill or Factory, as the adjoining ground is available on moderate price with a Tank in bargain.

The undersigned has also several other very desirable properties for sale on Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Cumballa Hill, Gowalia Tank, Pedder-road, Chinchpoogly, Parell, Lower and Middle Colaba, and in different parts of Fort. Prices varying from eight thousand up to six lakhs. For further particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, 2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

NOTICE.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Ld. ISSUE OF 500 SHARES GUARANTEED 9 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 9th instant it was resolved to issue the remaining 500 unallotted shares of this Company, of the value of Rs. 100 each, under the guarantee of 9 per cent. per annum. Rs. 50 only will be called for the present, viz., Rs. 15 on application, to be paid into the Agra Bank, Limited, and Rs. 10 on allotment, and the remaining Rs. 25 by two instalments of Rs. 12½ each at an interval of three months.

Applications for shares will be received up to 20th instant, forms of which can be obtained at the office of this Company and the Agra Bank, Limited.

By order of the Board, J. W. WATSON, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August, 1884.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT, Recommended by PHYSICIANS. Imitated by the Fraudulent.

It is, as its designation implies, an Invalid's Wine. Price per 1 dozen bottles Rs. 26, CASH.

Buyers will do C. P. & Co. a favour if they will destroy the Labels on the bottles when emptying contents.

Bombay House, August, 1884.

GERMAN LAGER BEER DOMBRAU	Per doz.	Rs. a.
In cases of 4 doz. quarts	,,	4 0
,, 8 ,, pints	,,	2 14
PILSEN BEER		
In cases of 4 doz. quarts	,,	4 4
,, 8 ,, pints	,,	3 0
VIENNA BEER, A. "DREHER'S KL. SCHWECHAT		
In cases of 4 doz. quarts	,,	6 0
,, 8 ,, pints	,,	3 14
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Johnson		
In cases of 7 doz. pints	,,	2 12

TERMS—NET CASH.

Apply to Godown-keeper, BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Champagne	Rs. 26 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Frosmium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	,, 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	,, 33 0	,, ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 48 0	,, ...
Dry Elite	,, 43 0	,, 50 0
First Quality Dry	,, 40 0	,, 42 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0

MOSELLE.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Josephshoefer (still)	,, 24 0	,, ...

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCH.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 0 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, ..	,, 21 0
Leibfraumilch	,, ..	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	,, 30 0
Rudesheimer	,, 0 0	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, 0 0	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 0 0	,, ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCH.

Moselblümchen	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 0 0	,, 19 0
Hochheimer	,, 0 0	,, 23 0
Braunebergar	,, 20 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, 0 0	,, 26 0
Berncastler-Rosenberg	,, 32 0	,, 36 0
Rudesheimer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 39 0	,, 44 0
Johannisberger	,, 42 0	,, 46 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	Rs. ...

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauterne	,, 22 0	,, 25 0

MARSALA WINES.

Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ...
Do. do. Superior	,, 16 0	,, ...

CLARETS.

From MESSRS H. & G. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	,, ...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	,, ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	,, 15 0	,, ...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 19 0	,, ...
Chateau La Segorce	,, 24 0	,, ...

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canos	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, ..	,, 19 0

From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	,, ...
St Julien	,, 0 0	,, ...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 18 0	Rs. ...
Chateau Romer	,, 17 0	,, ...

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	–
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars	,, ..	–
M. & Spann	,, 25 0	–
Cognac, Green labels (vine leaf) white capsules, A.L. Boitean & Co.	,, 24 0	–
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 36 0	–

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 22 0	Rs. ...
Chamberlin	,, 28 0	,, ...

WHISKY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	,,
Broadalbane Highland Whisky	,, 22 0	,,
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	,, 22 0	,,
Thistle Blend Whisky***	,, 25 0	,,

BEER.

	Per doz. pints.	
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	,, 6 8	,, 4 4
Lagerbier	,, 5 0	,, ...
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, ...
Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, 4 0

	Per doz. Impl. pints	
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 8
India Pale Ale	,, 5 0	,, ...

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	,, 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	,, 30 0	,, ...
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	,, ...
Do. do. Superior	,, 20 0	,, ...
Do. do. Finest	,, 21 0	,, ...
Real Italian Gin (Plates)	,, 0 0	,, 6 0
Do. do. do. Plate	,, 0 0	,, 9 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	,, 14 0	,, ...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	,, 15 0	,, ...
Cherry Cordial	,, 15 0	,, ...

	Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit	Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Brendevin	,, 15 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	,, 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum	,, 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum	,, 22 0
Swiss condensed milk in Bottles	,, 5 8
Do. do. do. ,, Tins	,, 5 0
Do. do. do. ,, Superior	,, 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.	
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 25 to 50 lbs.	per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER AND HANTWIG, GOTHA.

Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	per 2 lb. tin. Rs. 1	Per 1 lb. tin. Rs. 0	Nett Cash. 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0	12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0	12
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, 1	8
Cut Asparagus in Water	,, 1 6	,, 0	12
White Pickled Cabbage	,, 1 0	,, 0	10
Red do.	,, 1 6	,, 0	12
Young French Beans in Water	,, 0 12	,, 0	7
Celiery	,, 0 14	,, 0	10

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

Smoked Sausages	,, 1 8	,, ...
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, 1 8
Celery	,, 0 14	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, 0 14	,, ...
Cut French beans	,, 0 8	,, ...
Young Peas, second quality	,, 0 10	,, ...
Small Sausages	,, 1 6	,, ...

TERMS,

Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Bampart-row.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1884.

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1884.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	,,	21st,	2h. 45'1m. a.m.
First Quarter	,,	28th,	8h. 33'2m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water	Low Water
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 16	Cricket Match, Gymkhana vs. Poona. Bombay Fire Insurance Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Dr. Temooljee's Lecture, 5-30 p.m.	5 43	6 25	7 12m 6 45 a	1 36m 8 0 a
Sun. 17	10th Sunday after Trinity.	5 43	6 24	8 32m 8 12 a	1 32m 2 33 a
	Bombay Cotton Press Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Bombay Mint Case, Oomercarry Double Murder Case, 2-30 p.m.	5 44	6 24	9 30m 9 27 a	2 29m 3 36 a
	Wheat Case, English mail expected per s.s. Brindisi.* Departure of English mail per s.s. Pekin, 5 p.m.	5 44	6 23	10 18m 10 20 a	3 36m 4 23 a
	Town Council, 3 p.m. Khangaum Cotton Press Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Bombay Cotton Trade Association, 3 p.m.	5

THE PARSEE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Hart delivered judgment in the suit of Adurjee Eduljee Golakhari and another *vs.* Manockjee Eduljee and another. The first plaintiff, a compositor in the *Times of India* office, claimed Rs. 1,500 damages, sustained by reason of a breach of contract on the part of the defendants, and of their refusal to deliver up certain ornaments and clothes which they had presented to plaintiff's daughter on her betrothal with their son, but which they subsequently took back into their possession, annulling the betrothal contract. Mr. Mankar and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhagwandas, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Pereshah Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Hart said.—This is a suit of a somewhat peculiar kind, the parties to which are Parsees. In some respects it may be said to be of the nature of what is known to the English courts as an action for breach of promise of marriage. But with this remarkable difference, that the parties to it are not the persons whose contemplated marriage formed the subject of the promise, the breach of which constitutes the basis of the action, but their parents. The damages sought to be recovered are not as they would be in an English case, compensation claimed from her faithless lover by a jilted lady for the depreciation of her value in the matrimonial market and loss of the [illegible] her advantages she would have [illegible] life had he performed his contract [illegible] the father and mother of the girl [illegible] father and mother of the boy a sum [illegible] representing the loss occasioned to [illegible] the refusal of the latter to perform [illegible] the young people in accordance [illegible] contract of betrothal entered into [illegible] the infancy of their children. In [illegible], it seemed to me that such [illegible] be at all at the instance of the [illegible] in their own right, suing the [illegible] in their personal capacity, [illegible] the recovery of the loss [illegible] by the former, which arises [illegible] immediately out of the act of the [illegible] only specific damage averred in the plaint of which particulars are given is that to which the list A. annexed to the plaint relates. From this and from the evidence of the first plaintiff it appeared that by far the greater part of the specific damage claimed by the plaintiffs consisted of the value of certain gifts said to have been made by the defendants at the time of the alleged betrothal, not to the plaintiffs, but to their daughter, and subsequently taken by the defendants from the possession, not of the plaintiffs, but of their daughter, and also of the value of certain gifts said to have been made by the plaintiffs at the time of the alleged betrothal, not to the defendants, but their son. I asked the counsel for the plaintiffs whether a suit so constituted as this could proceed in respect of these items of damage. He confirmed that in their opinion no amendment in respect of parties was necessary. On a subsequent day, when the whole case for the plaintiffs had been concluded, Mr. Mankar, the leading counsel for the plaintiffs, requested me to amend the plaint by adding the plaintiffs' daughter as a party plaintiff. To this Mr. Perozeshah, on behalf of the defendants, objected, relying on the case reported in Indian Law Report, 2, Calcutta, 431. I declined, independently of authority, that if it were objected to, it would be unfair on the defendants to make such an amendment at the stage. The defendant had come into court to meet the case on the original plaint. In their written statement they denied the plaintiffs' right to [illegible] and one of the issues raised at the commencement of the hearing put that right in [illegible] the plaintiffs' counsel [illegible] early [illegible], was not apparently [illegible] ace of the plaint as originally fr[illegible], but after I had brought the [illegible] ection pointedly to their notice the [illegible] sk for amendment, which allowed [illegible] under the circumstances [illegible] all their evidence, aspect, until they [illegible] plaintiffs' daughter. including that g[illegible] The consequence [illegible] defendants was that their cross-e[illegible] the plaintiffs' witnesses had been [illegible] the claim made on the original plaint, ar[illegible] been directed to a possible claim by or [illegible] of the plaintiffs' daughter. The examination [illegible] he of the plaintiffs' witnesses before me had [illegible] two full days, and others had been examined [illegible] commission and *de bene esse*. To recall all these witnesses and re-issue the commission and order for *de bene esse* examination in order to allow the defendants the right to which he would undoubtedly be entitled of supplementing their former cross-examination for the purpose of meeting the new case of a claim by or in right of the plaintiffs' daughter, it seemed to me, would necessarily involve an expenditure of time and money quite out of proportion to the amount in suit. This expenditure, occasioned by the fault of the plaintiffs, the defendants, even if successful in the suit, would have no chance of recovering, as the plaintiffs sue as paupers. Seeing, then, that the amount sued for was in no way necessitated by any default of the defendants, and had been already declined by the plaintiffs, and that no condition as to costs could be imposed upon the plaintiffs, I refused to make it at that stage. No amendment was at any time asked for in regard to the parties defendant. The suit therefore proceeded in its original form, and must be disposed of on the issues raised at the first hearing. That which in my opinion should be first considered is the one [illegible] raised last, viz., whether this court has jurisdiction to entertain the suit. The defendants [illegible] admittedly not resident within the jurisdiction [illegible] the leave to sue contemplated by clause 12 of the Letters Patent, ever been applied for by the [illegible] direction, to give this court jurisdiction it must appear [illegible] that the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction. The history of the decision as to the meaning of the words "cause of action" and "they occurred [illegible] and we [illegible] need not now do more than [illegible] very shortly. In England there was [illegible] conflict of opinion between the judges of the Queen's Bench and the Common Pleas as to the construction to be put on the words "cause of action," in the 18th section of the Common Law Procedure Act, which provided for the issue of process against a defendant resident without the jurisdiction. The Queen's Bench held the words to mean "a whole cause of action," [illegible] a contract as well as a breach. The Common Pleas held the words to mean the breach alone. The judges of the Court of Exchequer were equally divided in their opinion as to the construction to be put on these words. At last, for the sake of uniformity in practice, it was agreed that all the courts should be bound by the opinion of the majority of all the judges which was taken in the case of Vaughan *vs.* Weldon, and found to be in favour of the construction by the Court of Common Pleas. In two cases lately decided in the High Court at Calcutta, and reported at Indian Law Report, 8, Calcutta, 188, and Indian Law Report 9, Calcutta, 105, Mr. Justice Field in the first and Justices Cunningham and Tottenham in the second, seem to be of opinion that the same construction ought to be put on the words "the cause of action" in the Civil Procedure Code that is now put by the English courts in the words "a cause of action" in the Common Law Procedure Act. At the risk of being considered [illegible] would here point out the different [illegible] in the English and the Indian enact[illegible] not been remarked upon so far as [illegible] any of the numerous judgments [illegible] Court of India in which the effe[illegible] decision has been considered. [illegible] possible that the framers of the [illegible] ing the construction now p[illegible] used the indefinite article, [illegible] this courts jurisdiction if "[illegible] in any one circumstance [illegible] seek relief against the de[illegible] the jurisdiction, while t[illegible] Patent and the Civil P[illegible] minds the words of t[illegible] and wishing to limit [illegible] Courts [illegible] article [illegible] Court in that case, which of course is a binding authority on me. In the present case, therefore, I should hold it necessary that both the contract and the breach should be shown to have arisen within the jurisdiction of this court before I could entertain the suit. First, as to the contract. The first paragraph of the plaintiffs' petition contains an averment that the plaintiff's daughter Dhunbaijee was in the year 1869 betrothed in Bombay to the defendants' son Dinshah. The second paragraph avers that on and subsequent to the said betrothal presents were interchanged, the particulars of which are given in the list annexed to the plaint and marked A. The third paragraph alleges that in consequence of the alliance of plaintiffs' daughter to defendants' son, plaintiffs made presents to defendants and their relations and incurred expense in entertaining defendants on their visits to Bombay. The fourth paragraph avers a visit by the girl to the parents of the boy at Dapoli in November, 1877, when she took with her the presents made to her on and subsequent to her betrothal. The fifth paragraph avers that during such visit the girl was ill-treated by the defendants, who deprived her of the present, and sent her back to Bombay and refused to return the presents. The next paragraph avers that the defendants have expressed their intention to break the contract for the marriage, and have refused to carry out the betrothal by the marriage of their son with plaintiffs' daughter. This petition was declared on 16th March, 1880, and filed as a plaint on 12th August, 1880. It is important to notice that at that time the plaintiff's case was based entirely on an alleged betrothal in Bombay in 1869. Nothing is said as to any betrothal, or solemn form, or binding ceremony in 1877. Evidently, therefore, the case intended to be made on the plaint is that of a binding contract between the parties in 1869, breach of which by the defendants has given plaintiffs the right to claim damages from them. No application was at any time made to amend any of the averments in the plaint. The defendants filed their written statement on 30th September, 1880, denying in the first paragraph that they were ever in Bombay in 1869. They admit, however, a proposal by the plaintiffs on the occasion of a visit paid by them to the defendants at Sholapore in 1869, that the plaintiffs' daughter should be betrothed to defendants' son, which proposal, the defendants say, was declined. They deny the making of the presents alleged in the second and third paragraphs of the plaint, while also denying the truth of the averments in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of the plaint, they admit that the plaintiffs' daughter did pay them a visit at Dapoli on account of her health, and that certain ornaments formerly lent to her by the defendants were on that occasion returned to them. Now if the defendants were never in Bombay in 1869, of course the contract of betrothal could not have been made in Bombay in 1869, and if it were made in Sholapore this court would not have jurisdiction. This defence was therefore relied on. Accordingly at the hearing a desperate attempt was made to show that whatever it was that took place at Sholapore in 1869 was in the nature of preliminary negotiations only, and did not amount to a betrothal or agreement, but that this was reserved till January, 1877, when a solemn ceremony of betrothal known as *divatapka* was performed in Bombay. But of this there is not the slightest mention in the plaint, and the theory that there was no binding agreement of betrothal till 1877 is not only inconsistent with the first paragraph of the plaint, which alleges it in 1869, but also with many statements, both in the plaint and in the plaintiff's evidence, which go to show that presents made and expenses of entertainment incurred in 1869 or 1870 and in 1874 were so made and incurred only on the faith of a betrothal then existing. It is also difficult to believe that negotiations merely preliminary to the betrothal which took place in 1877 should have been going on ever since 1869. The negotiations would in my opinion have certainly been definitely concluded one way or the other before then. It is possible that the religious sanction, or the public acknowledgment, or whatever may be supposed to be the effect of the performance of the *divatapka* ceremony, assuming it to take place, might not have been conferred till 1877. But a binding agreement giving the parties their contractual rights in law would surely have been arrived at before the expiration of eight years; just as is the case of an English match, in which the solemnization of the institution of an action for breach of promise of marriage may, and probably will, be given long before the publication of the banns. The defendants deny that, either of them was in Bombay in 1869. The plaintiffs do not allege that they both were, but seem in doubt whether it was in 1869 or 1870 that the second defendant came to Bombay, partly to obtain medical assistance for her second son, and partly, as they describe it, "to bind the agreement previously made at Sholapore by receiving presents from the parents of the girl. Thus the result of the plaintiff's own evidence is that they fail to prove the contract as laid in plaint, viz., as made in Bombay in 1869. But more, I think, that on their own evidence, considered as a whole, what took place at Sholapore in 1869 should be regarded as a complete agreement then made there. If so, I apprehend the breach would be breach of that agreement, and not of any subsequent ratification, or acknowledgment, or repetition of it. It is true that the second plaintiff says that she did not consider the defendant's son to be her son-in-law, but the Presbytery to whom took place at Sholapore in 1869. But I think, if read as a whole, the evidence of both plaintiffs shows that such an arrangement as that which they allege at Sholapore must be regarded as an agreement between the parties that their children should marry after be married. They describe a sort of ceremonial form, consisting in the boy's grandmother taking the girl from the lap of her own mother and placing her on the lap of the boy's mother, with the words that the latter is thereafter to consider the girl as her daughter-in-law, and they admit the interchange of some small presents on this occasion, as with the idea of an earnest or something to bind the bargain. It had also been one of these performances with the idea of mere preliminary negotiations. But they are quite consistent with the idea of a complete agreement to marry the children. They have expressions admissions by the second plaintiff [illegible] that a contract of betrothal took place at Sholapore. [illegible] the first plaintiff on his examination [illegible] that Mr. Nibal had betrothed [illegible] Dinshah, and in cross-examination described [illegible] as having become betrothed [illegible] to these expressions [illegible] betroth which was [illegible] going through the *divatapka* [illegible] month in 1877. [illegible] remark that the contract of betro[illegible] is the foundation of this suit as averred in the plaint was made in 1869. Then we have the first [illegible] cross-examination describing what took [illegible] at Sholapore as a "betrothal," and again [illegible] "First the agreement is made, and subsequently the *divatapka* ceremony is performed." It is true he seeks to draw some distinction between [illegible] and the [illegible] of such an agreement before and after the *divatapka* ceremony, alleging that in the latter case the betrothal cannot be annulled even by consent of both parties. But at the same time he says: "Before the *diva-tapka* the betrothal might be cancelled by the consent of both parties, *and not otherwise*." Obviously, then, according to this witness before the *diva-tapka* there can be a binding agreement for marriage between the parties which without the consent of the [illegible] would render the party guilty of the breach. Then the expressions contained in the [illegible] by the second defendant to the first [illegible] 4th March and 4th May, 1877, as [illegible] evidence of Ratanbai, who [illegible] independent and honest [illegible] quite clear that the plaintiffs [illegible] plaint regarded and treated [illegible] as the future wife [illegible] could [illegible]

MR. STUART CUMBERLAND AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

MR. STUART CUMBERLAND was amongst the guests who accompanied the Prince of Wales on a visit to Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild at Waddesdon. After dinner, at the desire of the Prince of Wales, Mr. Cumberland gave some illustrations of thought-reading. With the Prince, Mr. Cumberland was at once successful with an experiment, which consisted in finding a medal on the breast of Lord Airlie, unpinning it, and handing it to Lady Mandeville. Mr. Chaplin hid a pin in the coat of the Prince of Wales during Mr. Cumberland's absence from the room; in a moment Mr. Cumberland discovered and plucked out the pin. Lady Mandeville's test afforded much amusement to the company. Mr. Cumberland correctly interpreted her thought by taking up a biscuit and putting it in Mr. Christopher Sykes' mouth. Mr. Cumberland was next successful in telling the number of a note thought of by the Italian Ambassador, and indicating a pain from which Lord Castlereagh was suffering. A curious hunt, in which every one present heartily joined, after an unnamed object—a portrait of the Prince of Wales—in another part of the house, with Baron Rothschild and the Italian Ambassador as subjects, formed the next demonstration. The next test was performed with the Prince of Wales, who undertook to think of an animal, which Mr. Cumberland should endeavour to describe. "I am no artist," the Prince said, "but I will do my best to think of the way in which the animal should be drawn." Mr. Cumberland took the Prince by the hand, and in a few moments drew upon a piece of paper a rough outline of an elephant, which, it turned out, was the animal thought of. Mr. Cumberland received the congratulations of all present at the conclusion of the exhibition.

THE CALCUTTA SCOTCH MISSION CASE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh has been held—the Rev. J. Glasse, moderator—for the purpose of considering the Calcutta case. The committee appointed at the previous meeting of the Presbytery to consider the petition of the Rev. Wm. Hastie and relative documents, presented to the Presbytery a copy of the minutes of their meetings. These minutes showed that the committee, on the motion of Dr. Allison, one member (Mr Sym) dissenting, declared, with regard to the petition of Mr. Hastie to define his present ecclesiastical status—

That while, by the decis ons of the Foreign Mission Committee and of the General Assembly, Mr Hastie has ceased to hold the office of Principal of the General Assembly's Institution at Calcutta, he retains his status as an ordained minister of the Church of Scotland without a charge.

With regard to the other prayers of Mr. Hastie—those asking for an inquiry into certain allegations made against him by Dr. Scott, Dr. Phin, and Dr. Story in the General Assembly, in connection with the Calcutta case, and Mr. Hastie's connection therewith in the case Pigot *v.* Hastie in the High Court of Calcutta—the committee, by a majority of six to five, resolved—

That there is no *fama clamosa* disclosed by the documents before the committee calling for the interference of the Presbytery.

The committee resolved that, in the circumstances, their report to the Presbytery should simply be the minutes of the various meetings.

Mr. George T. Jamieson, Portobello, moved—

That the Presbytery receive the report of the committee, and intimate to Mr. Hastie that no cause has been shown why the prayer of the petition should be granted.

He did not move adoption of the report of the committee but merely its reception, and this because of the number of cross votes in the committee. In order to avoid cross votes, he said, the committee defined his status to be that of an ordained minister of the Church of Scotland and the only ground on which Mr. Sym dissented from this was that it was unnecessary to answer such a prayer. In connection with which status before the Presbytery to ordain Dr. Scott and Dr. Phin, in the event of their adhering to their statements, allegations, and charges against Mr. Hastie, to proceed against him by libel, he justified its rejection on the ground that it was incompetent to ordain any party to libel another. As regards crave three of Mr. Hastie(which asks the Presbytery to take into consideration the whole conduct of the defendants in connection with the case Pigot *v.* Hastie, in the High Court of Calcutta), he (Mr. Jamieson)had considerable difficulty.Of course, he sympathised with Mr. Hastie to a very great extent; but he held that Mr. Hastie had not libelled before the Presbytery on the ground that the Presbytery holding that serious charges had been made against his ministerial character. And it was for that reason that he refused to consent to support the motion for investigation. Nothing that was said by the Calcutta Judges, either as regards the allegation against Mr Hastie of untruthfulness or malice, amounted to charges which called for inquiry by this Presbytery. Coming to the fourth crave (which asked what course what to take into consideration the statements and allegations by Dr. Story against Mr. Hastie in the last General Assembly, and "to advise the petitioner as to his duty in regard thereto"), he held that nothing that was said by Dr. Story constituted a *fama clamosa*.

Mr. Masson seconded the motion.

Dr. Alison moved—

That the Presbytery receive the report, and find that the allegations regarding Mr Hastie's character and conduct, made and set forth in his petition, as also the terms of the decision in the High Court of Calcutta in the case of Pigot *v.* Hastie, are such as to warrant the Presbytery to grant Mr. Hastie's crave to the extent of inquiring into the grounds of such allegations and decisions.

This motion did not contemplate the reviewing of the decision of the General Assembly; it did not assume that the Presbytery should do anything beyond making inquiry; and adoption of this motion did not commit the Presbytery to a line which would be likely to lead, even should those charges turn out to be well founded, to libel. A *fama* unquestionably existed, and he (Dr. Alison) proceeded to substantiate the existence of it by quoting from the speeches of Dr. Story, Dr. Scott, and Dr. Phin, and from the decision of the Calcutta Judges in the case Pigot *v.* Hastie.

Mr Wellesly C. Baley (elder) seconded Dr Alison's motion.

Mr Ranald Macpherson, St Luke's, moved—

The Presbytery, considering it is a privileges which unquestionably belongs to every ordained minister, when occasion arises to cross the ad vice and good offices of the Presbytery with whose bounds he resides; and considering that the ordained missionary agents in the Calcutta Institution are under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and that the General Assembly fully recognise the petitioner's abilities, and express regret on finding it necessary to dispense with his services—Resolve to receive the petition, and to consider its prayers *seriatim*.

He held that what they had to consider first and chiefly, if not solely, in disposing of this matter, was the character of the petitioner. After showing [illegible] the general body of testimony received from [illegible] was incontestably in Mr. Hastie's favour [illegible] proving all allegations of [illegible] on his p[illegible] from the clause of the Act of Assembly bearing on the point.

The motion was not seconded.

Mr. Mackersy moved—

Receive the report of the committee, and with reference to the craves of the petition, find that Mr. Hastie, as an ordained minister of the Church of Scotland, is under the jurisdiction of this Presbytery; *quoad ultra*, the Presbytery see no cause for instituting against Mr. Hastie any proceeding in connection with the facts set forth in the petition.

This amounted to the giving of a very high certificate from this Presbytery to Mr. Hastie.

Dr. Smith, Kirknewton, seconded.

Dr. Phin said he would vote for Mr. Jamieson's motion, reserving, however, for the Synod, to whom he had appealed, the right to discuss how far this Presbytery ought, or had the right, to entertain the complaints that had been made against the judges in the Supreme Court.

The debate was continued by Mr. Macgregor, Lady Yester's, who advocated enquiry; Mr. Webster, Cramond, who supported Mr. Jamieson's motion; Mr Macarthur (elder); Leith who demanded investigation; Mr. Robertson, Oban, Church, who also demanded inquiry; and Mr. Jamieson, who replied. The vote was taken with the following results:—

For Mr. Mackersy's motion against that of Mr. Mackintosh, 8; for Mr. Mackintosh's 9.

Mr. Mackintosh's motion was then put against that of Dr. Alison, with the result that 22 voted for Dr. Alison, and 9 for Mr. Mackintosh.

In the final vote Dr. Alison's motion was carried by 25 votes and as against 20 for Mr. Jamieson's.

Dr. Jamieson, Dr. Smith, Dr. Phin, Dr. Scott, Dr. Macleod, Mr. Colin Macrae (elder), Mr. M'Murtie, Mr Sym (elder), Mr Mackintosh (elder), Mr Giffen, Mr. Playfair (elder) Dr. Masson, Mr. Williamson, the Dean, Mr. Webster and Mr. Burns dissented and complained.—*Scotsman*.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

Of the twenty matches that were completed before the mail left, the Australians have won 12, lost 5, and drawn 3; and we learn by telegraph that within the week a match played by them against an Eleven of All England was drawn in their favour. These results show that the Australians can put in the field a remarkably strong team; but they cannot yet be considered superior to the best cricketers of the old country. In fact there are many people who attribute much of the Australians' success to luck, and there is much to be said in favour of this theory. When a week previous to the great match at Lord's the names of the team about to do battle for England were announced, strong as it was the selection caused considerable dissatisfaction. The papers were flooded with letters suggesting alterations, and so strong was the feeling that at the eleventh hour, on the very morning of the match, a committee meeting of the M. C. C. was held at Lord's to choose the exact eleven. With the result of the match, which ended in a grand victory for England, our readers are familiar. Mr. A. G. Steel's form this season, especially against the Australians points him out as the best promising cricketer of the day. As a bowler and in the field he has always been useful to any side, but he has never performed so well with the bat. Along with Mr. Grace he has been the most consistent scorer against the Australians, having gained the magnificent average of 55 in all matches against them this season. His is the highest three-figure innings against the Colonists during the present tour, the previous best having been his score of 164 for the M. C. C. against Australia at the Oval in 1880, which amounted to 152, though, as the *Sportsman* says, when the quality of the bowling is taken into consideration those two efforts will not bear comparison, the absence of Spofforth and Midwinter from the team of 1880 taking away considerably from the bowling strength of the Australians. The delight occasioned by this brilliant victory was considerably increased when, on the next day, the Sussex team achieved a highly sensational batting performance against the Colonials, of which we have already given the details. The surprise felt at Mr. Ulyett's display of batting was indeed, and the partisans of Sussex must have been considerably elated at the county's emerging from the obscurity into which it had fallen for a considerable number of years. The Sussex team are much stronger this year than they have been for many years.

The success which the Australians have hitherto met with, combined with Hanlan's ridiculously easy victory over the best English scullers, and the carrying off of the blue ribbon of the turf by American and French horses, has lead many to believe that the old country "is played out." So a team of American visitors are now visiting the Mistresses of England for the second time to show their superiority over English runners and deprive England of her laurels in this branch also. Myers, the crack American runner, who is credited with record times for all kinds of distances, is one of them, and a series of international meetings have been arranged to pit him against our best runners. The fifth of these came to a conclusion at the Aston Tower grounds, Birmingham, on the Saturday before the fourth crew (which asked odds) arrived. It was the 1,000 Yards Handicap, in which Myers did a very creditable performance; Snook also showed excellent form. He was conceded 32 yards start, and at the completion of a lap he was leading; Myers, however, came on at the commencing spurt and once deprived him of the lead, but in the final struggle the American was fairly beaten. However, his time was given as 2min 14 1-5th sec., which makes him beat George's English record for the distance by 2sec.

It is needless to comment on the remainder of the performances, which were very poor, the meeting being got up only with an eye to gate-money. But George is still *facile princeps* at all distances above a mile, for all of which he has obtained best on records. Recently he beat the great "Deerfoot's" record for 10 miles, and on July 28 he was to try to beat Deerfoot's record for one hour (11 miles and 970 yds.), in a 12 mile handicap at Stamford Bridge.

From athletics to bicycling is but a step. On Saturday (July 19) the Fifty-mile Amateur Bicycle Championship was decided on the Crystal Palace track in splendid weather, and in the presence of a good muster of spectators. The track was in capital condition, and, unlike most long-distance contests, the event was interesting throughout, some capital racing taking place at the end of each mile. Fry, Cole, Nicholas and Tacconi were the principal pacemakers, and treated the spectators to some exciting spurts for first place. Thirteen entered for the event, out of which there were two absentees, viz., R. English, [illegible] and H. F. Wilson, Surrey [illegible] al opinion that had Wilson [illegible] won. Nicolas had the [illegible] treadle, and in consequ[illegible] ough he spurted pluckily [illegible] ned his lap, he was be[illegible] Fry, Clifton B.C., s[illegible] Champion, C. S., [illegible] in second. The [illegible] 16 3-5th seconds [illegible]

AUSTRALASIA, A FIELD FOR INDIAN EMIGRATION.

ON Monday last, at Calcutta, Mr. Joubert delivered a lecture on the prospects of Eurasian and other emigrants from India to Australia. In the course of his address, said:—

I take it that I am now addressing men who wish to emigrate to "better their position." To those I will say: If you want to succeed in Australia make up your mind to work—to work hard, and above all things remember that the best capital you can carry with you is a "trade." If you have a trade you never need want; tradesmen "rule the roost" throughout the whole of the Australian colonies. I will presently give you a scale of the wages you may expect to earn. A man without a trade will find labourer's wages at from 5 to 8 shillings a day, provided he is sober and industrious. In the long experience I have had I never knew a man fail provided he kept aloof from the "driking shop." Drink is the curse of the colonies. . . . The climate of Australasia, taken as a whole, is remarkably healthy and admirably suited to Europeans. It is dry and free from malaria; subject in summer to hot winds and periodical drought, and in winter to heavy rains which often cause disastrous floods. Indeed, in almost everything Australia is a country of extremes; but the spring, the winter, and autumn months are most enjoyable throughout all the colonies. The great heat is from the 15th of December to the end of February. During the latter month the thermometer often rises to 125° and has been known to reach 145°! Yet during that excessive heat Europeans follow their usual avocations, and I can assure you even with a temperature of 105° to 110° I can do even now a good day's work out of doors in Australia, and feel less exhausted than I have done in Calcutta with the thermometer at 85. 9. Moreover, the heat in Australia never lasts more than a day or two, when a south-west breeze comes and reduces the temperature to 60° and 70°. . . . . A thrifty, industrious, temperate man, even if he be common labourer, will, before he has been in the colonies a couple of years, be his own landlord. This is by far the best investment a man can have for his savings; an acre of land or a building allotment can be had for a few pounds. Building societies will advance the funds wanted for the erection of a snug cottage. Furnishing can be done by what we term "time payment," say 5 or 10 shillings a week, so that, as I said before, a man who earns his 30 shillings or 2*l.* a week can readily save enough money to acquire a "bit" of property which will increase in value daily.

Can a man starve or fail to get on in a country where the climate is all that he can wish?—where the working-day is of eight hours and the wages as under:—

A common labourer from	6 to 8	shillings a day.
Carpenter	10 to 12	"
Smith	8 to 11	"
Wheelwright	9 to 10	"
Bricklayer	12 to 13	"
Mason	11 to 13	"
Plasterer	10 to 13	"

Board and lodging to be had at 16 to 18 shillings per week.

There is one thing which will naturally strike the Indian—the total absence of natives!—except in the very far interior of Queensland, and perhaps in a few of the most remote districts of N.S. Wales, S. Australia or Western Australia. One may travel tens of thousands of miles without seeing one of the aboriginals of Australia: the race is extinct; all the work is, and has to be done by Europeans. There is no "caste" nor "class" prejudice, and the man who on his arrival has to "turn his hand" to what in India seems quite derogatory for even the lowest caste coolie, may in due course not only rise to a better remunerative employment, but even to even the highest station in life. I have often sat on the Bench, or dined at Government-house with men whom I have known in former years in the very humblest sphere; and I hasten to say that I felt the greatest pleasure in associating with men who, by their honesty, sobriety, and industry have raised and educated themselves, and are now not only an ornament but an example in a country which is open and free to all,—where no one will ask what is your birth, your creed, or your pedigree. Australia welcomes all—indiscriminately. The motto of the colonies is "Advance Australia." As I said before, it is the land of liberty, of equality, and of fraternity, in its true sense.

It is the country where many of you will find remunerative occupation—a home replete with every comfort, and this I can guarantee you, *viz.*, a hearty welcome—which will gladden your heart, and make you feel at once that you are in a thoroughly genuine British community—in a free country without class or caste prejudice of any kind.

ENGLISH ELECTORAL STATISTICS.

THE House of Commons consists of 652 members, who are returned by 416 constituencies, representing, in 1881, 35,246,502 persons—including the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, and the navy, navy and merchant seamen abroad. The details of the constituencies are follows:—

(*A*)	Constituencies.	Seats.	Per cent. of whole number of members.
London	10	22	
English boroughs	188	275	
English counties	95	187	
English universities	3	5	
Total for England	296	489	74
Scottish burghs, &c.	22	26	
Scottish counties	32	32	
Scottish universities	2	2	
Total for Scotland	56	60	10
Irish boroughs	31	37	
Irish counties	32	64	
Irish universities	1	2	
Total for Ireland	64	103	16
Total for the United Kingdom	416	652	100

The population thus represented, and the rateable value of their property, were thus returned in 1881:—

(*B*)	Inhabitants. Number.	Rateable Value in Millions of £.
London	3,452,350	27·544
English boroughs	8,817,443	112·091
English counties	13,698,493	
Scottish burghs	2,306,852	22·276
Scottish counties	1,426,721	
Irish boroughs	911,622	13·856
Irish counties	4,263,814	

The number of seats proportionate to both population and rateable value are as under:—

(*C*)	Per cent.	Number of Seats.
London	12·6	82
Rest of England	64·7	422
Scotland	11·8	77
Ireland	10·9	71
	100·0	652

The division of the seats for England and Wales [illegible] lows: first, as they are at present given; [illegible] dly, as they would be given if divided according to the actual numbers of the population (the [illegible] of county and borough tenures not [illegible] guishable.)

	Proportion of Seats per cent.	Proportion of Population per cent.
[illegible]	4·5	13·3
	57·2	34·0
	38·3	52·7
	100·0	100·0

[illegible] ve been twelve general [illegible] whole of which the [illegible]

	[illegible] nserva- r cent.	Total.
	[illegible] 4	100
	[illegible] teable	10

MR. RUSKIN ON SAINTS.

In following Mr. Ruskin in the essay on Saints which he contributes to the second number of Miss Alexander's "Roadside Songs of Tuscany," we had better say at once that we shall not have to enter upon any knotty theological questions. For Mr. Ruskin makes very short work of canonization ("many real saints have lived and died unknown, just as no ecclesiastical authority could ever make the title other than honorary for St. Cyril, St. Dunstan, or St. Dominic"); and he expressly avoids all reference to "sanctification" and "consecration," holding as he does that "vicars do not become saints on obtaining bishoprics nor heirs-apparent on coming to the throne." Mr. Ruskin proposes to himself a less abstruse, although hardly perhaps a less difficult subject—namely, to determine "what a saint really is, and how such sort of men and women can be found or made if we want them." Mr. Ruskin has often, indeed, had occasion to remark that the demand for saints does not seem very brisk. "No one knows about these old things now," he heard an English paterfamilias remark of the pictures of St. Ursula at Venice; and if we remember rightly, when he once asked at M. Ongaria's shop in the Piazza for the Lives of the Saints he was offered the biography of Bishop Wilberforce. Mr. Ruskin is inclined, however, to lay the blame for this indifference not so much upon our wicked and perverse generation as upon the habit of Catholic writers to "accumulate any quantity of feebly sentimental and idly decorative nonsense round the realities of sacred lives." Another serious mistake is to confuse the mythic saints with the real ones:—

Often some vestige of real life is the root of a mythic sanctity; there was assuredly a Cecilia, probably a Barbara and a Catherine,—in remote possibility an Ursula,—but as saints they are merely the spiritual symbols of sacred music, architecture, Royalty and youth. Extremely useful and lovely in that figurative capacity, but with care to be recognized as imaginative, and not to be allowed with their cloudy outlines to disguise, or with their impossible virtue to deaden, the tangible reality, and actively stimulating examples, of the working saints. These working saints, then, what are they? What is it that separates them from other good men and women? One theory, of course, is that people are born saints. There was St. Nicholas, for instance, who—as was mentioned, we remember, in the course of the Tichborne case—when he was an infant at the breast, distinguished between fast days and other days, and would not take the breast on Wednesdays and Fridays." But then this instance [illegible] verifiable, would not prove much, for, as Lord Chief Justice Cockburn remarked, he was clearly only a sucking saint. At any rate, Mr. Ruskin [illegible] countenances any such theory, and indeed [illegible] perilously near his sworn enemies, the men of science, in recognizing the influence of environment and circumstances. Here is the eloquent passage in which he explains how "it is with human lives as with rock crystals—thousands dim or broken for one quite pure and quite pointed":—

The ordinary needs and labours of life, the ordinary laws of its continuance, require many states of temper and phases of character inconsistent with the perfectest types of Christianity. Pride, the desire of bodily pleasure, anger, ambition—at least so far as the word implies a natural pleasure in governing—pugnacity, obstinacy, and the selfish family and personal affections, have all their necessary offices—for the most part wide and constant—in the economy of the world. The saintly virtues—humility, resignation, patience, obedience—meaning the love of obeying, and of communing with, foreshine against all temptation of bodily pleasure and the full-flowing charity which forbids a selfish love, are all conditions of mind possible to few, and manifestly meant to furnish forth those who are to be seen as lights in the world; and by no means to be the native inheritance of fire-flies. Wherever these virtues truly and naturally exist, the persons endowed with them become, without any doubt or difficulty, eminent in influencing, and in rule over, the people round them; and are thankfully beloved and remembered as Princes of God for evermore. Cuthbert of Melrose, Martin of Tonis, Benedict of Monte Cassino, Hugo of Lincoln, Genevieve of Paris, Hilda of Whitby, Cassiel, Joan of Orleans, have been, beyond any denial, and without one diminishing or disgracing fault or flaw, powers for good to all the healthy races, and in all the goodly spirits, called Christendom which honours them; and the candour of final history will show that their unknown, or known but to be slandered, servants and disciples have been the ministers of vital energy in every beautiful art and holy state of its national life.

In thus describing what a real saint is, Mr. Ruskin has told us also not indeed "how such sort of men and women can be made if we want them," but why it is that there are so seldom found. Circumstances are against the saints. Mr. Ruskin says with equal feeling and humour that his favourite heroine, his mother, would most certainly have been a saint, "but for my father and me." "I have friends whose cheerfulness (Mr. Ruskin adds) it would grieve me to exchange for more devotional behaviour, and others whose faults I should miss if they were wholly washed away. But so it is, that while the white robes of daily humanity are always in some way or other a little the worse for the wear; and to keep them wholly unspotted from the world, and hold the cross in the right hand and the palm in the left, steadily through all the rough walking of it, is granted to very, very few creatures that live by breath and bread." That is the pity of it—that there are so many later-born Theresas (will Mr. Ruskin pardon us for quoting from one of George Eliot's "foul fictions?") who alternate between a vague ideal and the common yearning of womanhood, and "whose loving heart beats and sobs after an unattained goodness, tremble off, and are scattered among blindnesses instead of centering in some long recognizable deed." And so it is well perhaps, that "the lives good for most people and intended for them are the lives of sheep and robins; and they may be thankful that they have fields to lie down in and banks to build nests in, and are not called by Heaven to the sorrow of its thrones. . . . The world could no more go on with all its heroes in sackcloth than with all its mountains in snow." Only (and here is the conclusion of the whole matter with which we may take leave of Mr. Ruskin) "don't let the glory of the celestial virtue be lost to us, because we are generally not expected ourselves to be better than our dogs and horses."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

ACCORDING to the *Soir*, Madame Adelina Patti will be the first lady to avail herself of the re-establishment of divorce in France. The *Soir* says that a petition for [illegible] divorce from the Marquis de Caux will be pres[illegible] the new Divorce Court on the day when [illegible] all be promulgated.

MDME JUDI[illegible] ceive £200 for each of the 210 performances [illegible] proposes to give in the United States [illegible] ce she will receive at the least about [illegible] her tour.

MISS M[illegible]N, it is said besides appearing durin[illegible] season at the Lyceum in "[illegible] also some thoughts of pro-du[illegible] nbeline."

[illegible] ontemporary:—I must de-[illegible] ess worn by a lady at the [illegible] slington the other evening. [illegible] with leaves and flowers [illegible] ep red, and edged with [illegible] silver bullion drops; [illegible] of pale pink satin, the [illegible] med with finely [illegible] n and fringe. [illegible] ime in the [illegible] extremely [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15.

THE Bank of England return for the week shows the same proportion of Reserve to Liabilities as on the previous Wednesday, 42 per cent., and no change is made in rates of discount in the open market. Consols are again ¼ higher and 4 per cent. Rupee Paper is ¼ lower, but with these exceptions stocks, as quoted by Reuter, show no alteration.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday was steady in tone, the sales reaching 12,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. In spot prices the only alteration is a reduction of 1-16d. in good Broach, but Americans to arrive are quoted 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower. In New York rates remain without change.

Our market remains in the same quiet, inactive condition. Transactions for export for some time past have been next to nothing, and no activity can be looked for until a change comes over the spirit of the home advice. New Crops are still quoted at Rs. 190 for Omra and Rs. 217 for Broach, March delivery, but there is nothing doing.

WHEAT and SEEDS are dull, with very little doing, the advices from the other side offering no inducement to shippers to operate.

FREIGHTS continue very dull. For Liverpool 20s. old scale is the quotation, and for the Continental ports 25s. remains the nominal figure; but there is nothing doing.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods have undergone no change. An average business is doing from the bazaar, and dealers only buy sufficient to keep up their regular stocks. Coals in harbour have been selling cheaply, the cargo of Davison's West Hartley by the Mozart having been quoted at Rs. 14½ alongside, but for future shipment there are no sellers under Rs. 15, the fall in freights homeward rendering it difficult to get tonnage out.

EXCHANGE has again been quiet at previous rates. Only a very limited business has been done, and the tendency is, if anything, towards weakness. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 17/32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7⅛	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 9/32d.	"
Credits do.	do. 1s. 7 11/32d.	"
Francs do.	do. Fcs. 2·05½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues to give way in value, and we now quote Four per cents at Rs. 99 9-16 to Rs. 99⅝; Fours-and-half at Rs. 102½. The settlement to-day went off all right, but nevertheless speculators do not appear recently care to operate.

SHARES are again dull. Mills are mostly Rs. 5 lower than before the holidays, and weak at that. The market all round, in fact, shows no signs of life, and there seems little likelihood of any change taking place for the better in the immediate future.

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Plain square Piano	Rs 33	per month	or Rs	75
Sympathetic square	36	"	or "	81
Semi-grand, on three legs	6	"	or "	1,2

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SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application

DR. GAMA (OPHTHALMIC SURGEON) MEETS HERE for CONSULTATION from 2 to 5 p.m. daily.

toum as the crow flies, and there also met with a cordial reception. Thus the fidelity of the Mudir of Dongola seems to be confirmed, and we may even hope that the victory he claimed to have gained over 5,000 of the Mahdi's followers, and his capture of 300 Remington rifles, which was at first regarded as an impudent fraud on his part, is at least only the exaggeration of a not unimportant success. Thus the Mahdi's power seems to be on the wane, and it may be that the expedition of 4,000 Egyptian and English troops which is being prepared to go up the Nile under Sir Evelyn Wood's command will not encounter any very formidable opposition on its way to Khartoum, and may not even find it necessary to advance as far as that town. In the East nothing is more remarkable than the rapidity with which large forces gather round the standard of an able leader, except perhaps the rapidity with which those same forces dwindle away when their leader's fortune seems to be on the decline. If the Mahdi is seen to be unable to gain possession of Khartoum, his followers will soon discard their sanguine hopes of dividing under his guidance the spoil of Egypt, and will scatter to their own homes to escape the vengeance with which they are threatened by the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian invading force.

Yet the danger which has been escaped, if indeed it can even now be said to have vanished, was one of formidable magnitude. Had the Mahdi really succeeded in gaining a footing in the Delta, his presence would almost assuredly have set the whole southern coast of the Mediterranean from Morocco to Syria in a blaze, and France and Turkey, as well as the rulers of Egypt, would have had to contend with rebellions animated by religious fanaticism. For the Mahdi had effected much, and had an almost unbounded vista of possible conquests before him, if he could only have got an army into Egypt. He had succeeded in attaching to himself a kind of regular army, estimated to amount to thirty or forty thousand men, and the chiefs under his influence must have been able to muster some two hundred thousand followers capable of bearing arms. He had thus a large following, consisting of men who when fired by religious enthusiasm proved themselves … fecty fearless in f… originally …

lical machinations. Amongst these is one which is described as follows. It is based upon a judicious arrangement of the hours of meeting for the local self-government boards; "These are called as it best suits the convenience of the president himself, as if the convenience of the majority of the commissioners was no concern of his. The object may be this. The more inconvenient the hour of holding meetings the less of opposition from the independent representatives, most of whom may not be able to attend. The president can then ride a coach and six through the business before him." After this amiable interpretation of the motives of the Collector-Presidents the paper goes on to ask :—"Can we hope that some curb will be put upon the power of presidents to convene meetings at inconvenient hours, or change the hours when fixed every now and then? Certainly not. And as with the calling of meetings, so with the graver matters of qualification, election, financial control, and so on. There is not the least inclination to leave the people to do things for themselves." The *Spectator*, it will be seen, is perfectly hopeless of any curb being put upon the vagaries of the Collector-Presidents in regard to the meetings, because there is not the least inclination to leave the people to manage these things for themselves. And yet would this class of writers be surprised to hear the Acts, concerning the future of which they are so despondent, give the people the very power they complain of as being withheld? Section 32 of Act I. of 1884 says: "The Board shall meet together, and shall from time to time make regulations, consistent with this Act, with respect to the place, day, hour, notice, management, and adjournment of such meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction of business, *as they think fit*," &c. It is clear, therefore, that the Local Boards have the whole matter in their own hands, and if the meetings are held at inconvenient hours they will have themselves to blame. Would it not be well for men of light and leading to give up the one of attenuate whining and nagging of which we have given a specimen, and to set to work to ascertain in a practical manner what the Acts do contain, and how their contents can be best turned to account? …

Brahmins insi…

portion of the East Indian line between Ranigunge and Calcutta. It would cause the journey between Bombay and Calcutta to be at least 1½ hours longer than it need be; the rates for all goods and passengers must be higher than they would be on a more direct route, and the delay to mails and through passengers would be very objectionable. It is also most desirable that any new lines of railway converging on Calcutta should not join the East Indian Railway further north than at the bridge which is now under construction over the Hooghly at Hooghly. A line from Jubbulpore to Hooghly would run almost exactly east and west, as Hooghly is only some sixteen miles south of Jubbulpore. The line from Bombay *viâ* Jubbulpore, to Calcutta would therefore be very nearly as direct as that *viâ* Nagpore and Midnapore, the difference probably not being more than thirty miles; while the former would have the enormous advantage of starting with 96 more miles of first-class line completed and of having 66 miles less line to construct. We believe also that the line from Bhosawal to Jubbulpore was better constructed and is more fitted for first-class express traffic than the line between Bhosawal and Nagpore.

The respective distances are as follows :—

Bombay to Bhosawal	276	616
Bhosawal to Jubbulpore	340	
Jubbulpore to Calcutta	544	
Total	1,160	
Bombay to Bhosawal	276	520
Bhosawal to Nagpore	244	
Nagpore to Calcutta (direct)	610	
Total	1,130	

The difference of length of the two lines is therefore only thirty miles in an average distance of 1,145, or 2·6 per cent., and need not be considered for a moment. The difference between the two Nagpore routes is fifty-one miles in an average distance of 635, or more than 8 per cent. in favour of the direct route; and if the Government line be taken as proposed in Colonel Trevor's letter *viâ* Sitarampore instead of *viâ* Ranigunge the difference would be seventy-one miles, or more than 11 per cent. in favour of the direct route.

We may therefore, we think, leave the Ranigunge or Sitarampore route out of consideration altogether; for, if the very shortest route possible is held to be the best, whatever the cost may be, the direct Nagpore and Midnapore route would be chosen; while, if prudence prevails, and a less costly and more advantageous route be preferred at the expense of a slight detour, the Jubbulpore and Hooghly route has every claim to su… Nagpore and Ranigun…

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 14.

OUR great event just now is the amateur theatricals. But perhaps the grave are thinking more of the changes taking place among our native fellow-subjects. Will local self-government be a success? In a great centre like Poona there are able men willing to give their time and services for the general good, but until education is more widespread difficulties must arise in the less enlightened districts. The higher education of women is to be begun in the Deccan capital, and this education, if successful, will certainly, though slowly, work great changes. Enthusiasm among the educated natives was awakened by Sir William Wedderburn's munificent gift towards female education; and Sir James Fergusson, who has throughout his administration given all possible encouragement to education, has promised that the same assistance shall be given by Government to the proposed school as has hitherto been granted to schools for boys. As nearly all native women are the veriest infants in learning, the teaching in our Poona high school must be quite elementary for some time to come, but we may hope as years go on to see really cultured native women among us, and vast changes in native society. If, however, Hindoo reformers really wish the success of female education, and that their own "days may be long in the land," they must set to work to destroy the system of early marriages. Wome… mothers at 13 have certainly no chanc… ing up to the Matriculation standard… posed by the founders of the new sc… pleasant to picture Poona, in years to … centre of native female education. … boarding-houses in the distant futu… kindly widows, where fresh arrival… from all the provinces, and fill the… walking two and two in charge… smiling and telling their innoc… of the prettiest sights in our … towns; or we peep within… houses where they are studying, … through calisthenic exercises, or … and the many games girls del… far fairer picture than the glim… native towns of weary child-wive…

In thus describing what a real saint is, Mr. Ruskin has told us also not indeed "how such sort of men and women can be made if we want them," but why it is that there are so seldom found. Circumstances are against the saints. Mr. Ruskin says with equal feeling and humour that his favourite heroine, his mother, would most certainly have been a saint, "but for my father and me." "I have friends whose cheerfulness (Mr. Ruskin adds) it would grieve me to exchange for more devotional demeanour, and others whose faults I should miss if they were wholly washed away. But so it is, that the white robes of daily humanity are always in some way or other a little the worse for the wear; and to keep them wholly unspotted from the world, and hold the cross in the right hand and the palm in the left, steadily through all the rough walking of it, is granted to very, very few creatures that live by bread and breath." That is the pity of it—that there are so many later-born Theresas (will Mr. Ruskin pardon us for quoting from one of George Eliot's "foul fictions?") who alternate between a cell and the common vexations and cares of womanhood, and "whose loving heart beats and sobs after an unattained goodness, tremble off, and are dispersed among hindrances instead of centring in some long recognizable deed." And so it is well perhaps, that "the lives good for most people and intended for them are the lives of sheep and robins; and they may be thankful that they have fields to lie down in and banks to build nests in, and are not called by Heaven to the sorrow of its thrones. . . . The world could no more go on with all its heroes in sackcloth than with all its mountains in snow." Only (and here is the conclusion of the whole matter with which we may take leave of Mr. Ruskin) "don't let the glory of the celestial virtue be lost to us, because we are generally not expected ourselves to be better than our dogs and horses."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ENGLISH ELECTORAL STATISTICS.

THE House of Commons consists of 652 members, who are returned by 416 constituencies, representing, in 1881, 35,246,562 persons—including the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, and the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad. The details of the constituencies are follows :—

(A.)	Constituencies.	Seats.	Per cent. of whole number of members.
London	10	22	
English boroughs	188	275	
English counties	95	187	
English universities	3	5	
Total for England	296	489	74
Scottish burghs, &c.	22	26	
Scottish counties	32	32	
Scottish universities	2	2	
Total for Scotland	56	60	10
Irish boroughs	31	37	
Irish counties	32	64	
Irish universities	1	2	
Total for Ireland	64	103	16
Total for the United Kingdom	416	652	100

The population thus represented, and the rateable value of their property, were thus returned in 1881 :—

(B)	Inhabitants. Number.	Rateable Value in Millions of £.
London	3,452,350	27·544
English boroughs	8,817,443	112·091
English counties	13,036,493	
Scottish burghs	2,306,852	22·276
Scottish counties	1,428,721	
Irish boroughs	911,622	13·856
Irish counties	4,293,814	

The number of seats proportionate to both population and rateable value are as under :—

(C)	Per cent.	Number of Seats.
London	12·6	82
Rest of England	64·7	422
Scotland	11·8	77
Ireland	10·9	71
	100·0	652

The division of the seats for England and Wales … lows: first, as they are at present given; …dly, as they would be given if "divided ac… the actual numbers of the population (the … of county and borough tenures not …guishable.)

	Proportion of Seats per cent.	Proportion of Population per cent.
	4·5	13·3
	57·2	34·0
	38·3	52·7
	100·0	100·0

…ve been twelve general … whole of which the …

	…bserva…	…r cent.	Total.
		…4	100
		…teabl…	10…

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

ACCORDING to the *Soir*, Madame Adelina Patti will be the first lady to avail herself of the re-establishment of divorce in France. The *Soir* says that a petition for … divorce from the Marquis de Caux will be pres… the new Divorce Court on the day when t… ll be promulgated.

MDME JUDI… eive £200 for each of the 210 performances … proposes to give in the United States … ce she will receive at the least about … er tour.

MISS M… N, it is said besides appearing duri… season at the Lyceum in … also some thoughts of pro… ibeline."

…ntemporary:—I must de… ess worn by a lady at the …ington the other evening. … with leaves and flowers …eep red, and edged with … silver bullion drops; … f pale pink satin, the … med with finely … n and fringe. It … me in the … extremely … ected

TELEGRAMS.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 15.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been so unwise as to take extreme measures against the Corporation, and has informed the Commissioners that a notification appointing a Commisson under section 28 will appear in the next *Calcutta Gazette*. He sent a long letter yesterday to the Commissioners, from which I quote the concluding sentences, which are as follows :—

"Having rejected the proposal by which the Lieutenant-Governor sought to escape from the appointment of a Commission under the law, the Commissioners have left him no alternative but to adopt that measure. He regrets extremely this necessity. He is aware that such a Commission would be exceeding its functions were it to undertake an inquiry into any matters unconnected with sanitation ; but it is only the sanitary investigation that is of immediate urgency, and this will now be made. That the provision made for the cleansing and the sanitation of the town was insufficient is shown, if by nothing else, by the reports of the Health Officer of the Corporation ; that its insufficiency was recognized even by the Commissioners themselves, is shown by their action in appointing, while the Government letter was under issue, a Special Committee to deal with the question, and by their adoption of the last of the resolutions which were passed upon that letter. That this insufficiency has injuriously affected the health of the town, the returns of cholera abundantly prove, even if the reports of the Health Officer did not distinctly affirm it. The Lieutenant-Governor has shown the fullest desire to cause a reform to be carried out without the appearance of superseding the Commissioners, and that desire has been thwarted by the Commissioners themselves. He cannot consider that his duty to the public would be discharged if he were now to neglect to employ the only means at his disposal to ensure that the interests of the public health shall be properly regarded and secured before another epidemic invades the town. His action has certainly not been wanting in indications of an earnest wish that no semblance of undue interference with the system of local self-government should be presumed, and he has no apprehension that his proceedings will be interpreted by impartial observers as dictated by any hostility to a system which, as he has shown by every means in his power, and against the opinion of many experienced officers whose opinion is entitled to respect, has his sincerest sympathy and support. But local self-government has its responsibilities as well as its privileges, and one of those responsibilities is the recognition and performance of the duties which the public interests demand. I am now to inform you that a notification appointing a Commission under section 28 will be published in the next issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*. The members nominated by Government will be the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal and the Hon. H. Beverley, of the Bengal Civil Service. It is intended that the proceedings of the Commission should commence on the 30th September, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to find that the Municipal Commissioners are ready still to co-operate in the proposed inquiry by nominating a number of their own body on the Commission."

The *Indian Daily News* advises the Municipal Commissioners to ask the Lieutenant-Governor to reconsider his decision, and if he refuses to resign in a body.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The Lieutenant-Governor left for Darjeeling this afternoon.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

Mr. A. Phillips acts for the Hon. G. C. Paul as Advocate-General of Bengal.

Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Bayley acts as Political Officer of the Western Rajputana States during the absence of Colonel Gowlett. The *Gazette* cancels the power granted to the Calcutta Port Commissioners to raise a loan for the construction of the Kidderpore docks.

The following appointments are made : Lieut. A. R. Dick, to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry ; Lieut. R. Wanchope to the 4th Hydrabad Cavalry.

Colonel H. Rowland takes furlough for two years.

Special orders name officers for the Zhob valley expedition and include the following Bombay names : J. N. Walker, D.A.A. G. ; W. S. L. Chase, V.C. ; P. L. P. Reilly ; H. Parkin ; and G. F. Francis. The other officers detailed are A. F. Bradshaw, W. P. Tomkins, C. Hoskins, M. Martin, F. A. Blythe, and H. P. Smythe.

Major E. H. Coe, R. E., is posted to Central India.

THE VICEREGAL MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

The Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Ripon, left Simla this afternoon for Mashobra, six miles distant.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 13.

A London correspondent telegraphs under date August 14 that the third test match between an eleven representing All England and the Australians commenced at the Oval on August 11 and concluded on August 13, resulted in a draw, very much in favour of the Australians.

THE HYDERABAD VISITORS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 15.

At daybreak His Highness the Nawab drove to the Ganeshkhind hounds meet to-day with Mr. Hussain Abtoola and Aga Mocdul Shah. Subsequently he did a round of calls, and in the afternoon visited the dustoors at Dustoor Hall, which was specially decorated.

To-day's visitors included Sir William Wedderburn, who has been invited with other prominent persons to meet the Nawab at dinner by His Highness Aga Khan on Sunday.

To-morrow the Nawab devotes to the business of his tour, attending the Collector's office. In the evening he goes to a lawn-tennis party at Ghorpuri Khind, and afterwards with Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee dines with the Governor. His Highness spends Monday at the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's office.

His last well appearance will be at a special garden party given at Dustoor Hall on Tuesday evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

In further alluding to Egyptian affairs in the message to-day, Her Majesty expressed her trust that the special mission now being sent to Egypt will materially aid the consideration of the counsels it will be necessary to tender to the Egyptian Government, and also to the adoption of steps most desirable to be taken with reference to that country. Her Majesty concluded her message by referring to the Autumn Session, and said that the many proofs of loyalty to the throne and re- for the law which had been recently shown people, inspire her with the belief that the at of the great national aim will be pur- order and moderation, which are the best arriving at a settlement conducing to popular liberties, and strength of the

AND GERMANY.

VIENNA, AUGUST 14.

has gone to visit Prince Bis- egarded as very important.

AND PERSIA.

ETERSBURG, AUGUST 14.

n Persia has arrived here and

ILE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, AUGUST 14.

ve been sent to General Stephen- im the direction of the Nile ex-

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this afternoon.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady. Good Fair Dhollera..... 4⅜

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4	per cent. Rupee Paper.....	81⅜
4½	,, ...	89½
3	,, Consols for account.....	100⅛
3½	,, Sterling Loan.....	107½
4½	,, French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver.....		50⅞

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the banking department combined, £12,800,000, unchanged.

Hills discounted £22,100,000, decrease £200,000.

Bullion total amount in banking and issue department combined, £23,400,000, decrease £300,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 42 per cent.

Arrival.—Conventina.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Adelaide mail closes for Mauritius on Monday, 18th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, August 14.

10 p.m. ... ... 78·7

FRIDAY, August 15.

6 a.m.	79·5
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	79·7
4 p.m.	80·1

JUDGMENT was given by Mr. Justice Hart in the Hight Court, yesterday, in the suit of Adurjee Eduljee Golakhari and another *vs.* Manockjee Eduljee and another. His lordship said this was a suit of a peculiar kind, of the nature of what is known to the English courts as an action for breach of promise of marriage, but with this remarkable difference, that the parties to it were not the persons who contemplated a marriage, but their parents. The damages sought to be recovered were not, as they would be in an English case, compensation claimed from her faithless lover by a jilted lady for the depreciation of her value in the matrimonial market, &c., but the father and mother of the girl claimed from the father and mother of the boy a sum of Rs. 1,500 as representing the loss occasioned to the former by the refusal of the latter to perform the marriage. The first issue, his lordship considered, was the one whether the court had jurisdiction to entertain the suit ? The defendants were not resident within the jurisdiction ; and the breach, his lordship thought, occurred at Dapoolee, where the second defendant, the wife of the first, stripped the girl of the presents made to her, declared she would not have her for a daughter-in-law, and commenced a course of neglect and ill-treatment. No place for the performance of the marriage appeared ever to have been fixed ; and the place of the breach, his lordship apprehended, would be the place of refusal to perform. There was, however, in the evidence of the first defendant regarding his own marriage some slight evidence which might lead to the inference that, in such a case as this, the place of performance would naturally be the residence of the bridegroom, that is, in the present instance, Bijapur. The result was that his lordship found that this court had no jurisdiction to entertain this suit, which was dismissed. The learned judge expressed a hope that the parties, who were related in blood, would see the propriety of coming to some equitable and amicable arrangement without further airing their unhappy differences in a court of law.

THE Bishop of Bombay will preach at the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

THE Rev. W. G. H. Ellison arrived in Bombay yesterday to take charge of the Harbour Mission in connection with the new Church of St. Nicholas. Mr. Ellison has for the last twelve months been engaged in similar work at Genoa, and for some months past has been Acting British Chaplain in that port.

HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP DRYAD, 1,620 tons, Captain E. Grey Hulton, sailed on the 14th instant for the Persian Gulf.

THE *Pioneer* says that the military authorities will nominate two military officers to accompany the Delimitation Commission. Should, however, the Persian route be decided upon it is considered probable that the dimensions of the party will be cut down, and that several of the appointments already announced will be cancelled.

THE following memorandum by Lieutenant-Colonel West, the Political Agent, Kattywar, regarding the assistance given to him by Major Stace, appears in the *Kattywar Political Agency Gazette* :—"The Political Agent cannot allow Major Stace to leave the province without offering his cordial acknowledgments of the assistance he has received from that officer. His personal knowledge of Major Stace and Kattywar only extends over the last two months, but he has gathered from the records that the late assistant in the Zalawad grant has always shown the same zeal for his work, and has always performed it with the same thoroughness, which Lieutenant-Colonel West has noticed from personal observation. Such conscientious devotion to duty as distinguishes Major Stace deserves success, and the Political Agent is sure that it will accompany it. In bidding Major Stace farewell he earnestly hopes that the present move may be the beginning of further professional advancement."

M. JOUBERT left Calcutta for Bombay *en route* for Australia on Tuesday evening. Reviewing his work in India, the *Indian Daily News* remarks :—

He has furnished us with a lively and encouraging example of Colonial energy—we might almost say of Colonial daunlessness. We do not say much of the lessons he may have taught the natives of this country ; but he certainly showed the world how great India really is, and how she embraces the extremes of social life, just as she illustrates the extremes of economical progress. His chief work, we think, will ultimately be found in the new relations between Australia and India. It is in this direction that we are most hopeful of the success of the Exhibition. The natives will gradually learn that in the South there is a new England ready for commerce or trade with India—ready, if need be, with military support, and above all, ready at no distant date to accept gratefully whatever surplus population India may have to spare. Here M. Joubert has done imperial service, and done it in a way which is as much to his own credit as to the benefit of both Australia and India.

NOTWITHSTANDING the alarming reports which have been published regarding the health of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, he was reported to be doing well on Wednesday. The Maharajah is no doubt suffering from typhoid fever, but the attack is very mild ; and there has been no real occasion for summoning the doctors from Calcutta.

A REPORT from Kabul to the Lahore paper states that Parwanah Khan, the Governor of the city, and Nasir Khan, an old and trusted adherent of the Ameer's, have left for Kandahar. It is also reported that, by the Ameer's orders, Ishak Khan, the Governor of Afghanistan, has summoned all the Turkestan chiefs to Balkh, and will subsidize them all round, with a view to their making preparations for active service.

IT is reported from Lahore that heavy landslips have occurred on the Kashmere road beyond Murree, and that it is feared that the return of visitors from the Kashmere Valley will be seriously delayed.

FURTHER trials of fibre-extracting machines will take place in Calcutta between the 15th and 20th of October. In order to encourage competitors, a large shed will be erected, most probably on the maidan. The plants to be operated on will be supplied free of charge to intending competitors. Persons wishing to compete are directed to communicate with the Agricultural Department at Simla up to the 6th of September, and after that date, with the Agricultural Department in Calcutta.

THE *Madras Mail* says :—It will be gratifying to those who wish to see the Madras Harbour restored and completed to hear that the construction of two Titan cranes and one revolving crane for setting large blocks in the break-waters has been sanctioned by the India Office in London, and the order has been given to the manufacturers. One of the Titan cranes is to be ready for shipment in six months, the other soon afterwards, so that we may hope to see block-setting resumed on the piers by the middle of next year. We hear that a large quantity of stone-work, according to the recommendations in the report by the London Committee, dated 23rd January, 1883, has been sanctioned, and is already being carried out under Mr. Beardmore's superintendence at the north pier. The Harbour Works have not been quite idle since the storm of November, 1881, for some five hundred large concrete blocks were made under Mr. Parkes' instructions in 1882. These, with the stone-work mentioned above, will give the new revolving crane something to work with, as soon as it can be brought out and erected here.

THE Civil Justice Report of British Burmah for 1883 shows that the value of the subject-matter of original suits instituted during the year again decreased, being Rs. 35,22,709 as compared with Rs. 42,68,984 in the previous year. The average value of each suit decreased from Rs. 135 in 1882 to Rs. 109 in the year under notice. Of the total number of suits to which a money value can be assigned, 14 per cent. were less than Rs. 10 in value, and in the previous year 80 per cent. were less than Rs. 100 in value. The fall in the total value of suits was due to the marked decrease in the Recorders' Court and in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Akyab.

MR. F. DE LA TOUCHE, of the Geological Survey of India, has written a report on the Langrin coal-field in the south-west Khasia Hills, which he examined in the early part of the present year. He says that the coal-bearing rocks are exposed over an area of nearly 30 miles, and he thinks that there is a large amount of coal available there within the short distance of the plains. Close by are the large limestone quarries belonging to Messrs. Inglis and Co., and lime is also to be found in many parts of the country inspected by Mr. F. De la Touche. It is considered as most probable that the coal might be used with advantage in burning the limestone, which is at present quarried in the cold weather, and taken during the next rains down the smaller streams to Sunamganj on the Surma river, where it is kept till the next cold weather, when it is burnt in a most wasteful manner in holes in the river bank, and reeds are used as fuel for the burning. The lime is then again stored in godowns until the next rains, when it is sent down to Calcutta, so that from the time the stone is quarried till it is sent to market it is fully two years. If the coal on the spot were used in properly constructed kilns the stone might be quarried and burnt during the cold weather and sent off during the next rains, thus saving at least a year in time and a corresponding amount of expenditure in labour. An analysis of two specimens of the coal shows that it contains only from 8·60 to 6·60 proportions of ash, which proves that it is peculiarly adapted for lime-burning purposes. Here then is another example of the undeveloped wealth of Assam.

THE counter-agitation threatened by the Conservatives in support of the House of Lords seems to have begun in earnest, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. "At Bournemouth the Tories converted a public meeting into an arena in which hard fighting went on for an hour and a half. At Darlington, where the Conservatives summoned a meeting, the Liberals assembled in such force that the Tories on the platform took to pelting the audience with chairs instead of arguments, and finished up by hurling the water bottle into the crowd in the centre of the hall. For the most part the Conservatives prefer the ticket meeting, and next Monday Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote will address a meeting of their admirers in the large hall in Cannon-street Hotel, which is parcelled out beforehand among the various Tory contingents."

THE Queen has telegraphed to President Arthur her congratulations on the rescue of Lieutenant Greely and the survivors of his expedition, an account of which we published last week. The President, in his reply, has renewed his thanks to Her Majesty for the gift of the Alert, and says, "the generous gift added spirit and encouragement to the search expedition." A telegram from New York says that the details which are in course of publication respecting the Greely expedition are exciting a widespread interest. The hardships which the explorers endured were very great, and nothing could surpass the fortitude with which they were borne. The lowest temperature registered by the thermometer was 61 deg. below zero. The discoveries made in Grinnell Land have been very marvellous ; they include a glacier 100 miles long. Lieutenant Greely has brought back the flag which Sir George Nares left at the furthermost point he attained ; and also the Pandora's letters for Sir George, which will be forwarded.

"WE publish," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "two reports of what took place at the meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company on July 24, one a directors' statement and the other a shareholder's. Our representative, who applied, was denied admission. This is not very surprising, considering that the chief business of the meeting seems to have been the voting by the aid of proxies of money to the directors for their arduous labours in promoting the construction of a tunnel which has not yet come into existence, and which is not likely ever to be commenced. The sum divided, we are told, would amount to a payment of £37 for each attendance. The names of the gentlemen who profit by this distribution of the shareholders' money among themselves are Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P. (chairman), Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.P., H. P. Sharp, J. Stewart, and Count G. de Germiny."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE designation of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway Volunteer Corps has been changed to the Burmah State Railway Volunteer Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND BREVET-COLONEL BARTLEMAN, Bengal Staff Corps, has been placed on the retired list, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

INDEPENDENTLY of financial reasons, we hear that the abandonment of the proposed camp of exercise at Hasan Abdul is mainly due to the scarcity of transport available.

IT is rumoured that the 9th N. I., from Poona, will be sent to Aden in case more troops are required in consequence of the reduction of the garrison in connection with the rising in Yemen.

WE regret to learn that Lieut. W. Evans—Gordon, Assistant, Political Agent, who arrived in Bombay on the 1st inst., has since his arrival been seriously ill, and is now lying at the Officers' Sanitarium at Colaba.

THE Government of India has decided that the new military cantonment at Duki hitherto variously known as "New Cantonment," "Duki, Cantonment," and "Thal Chotiali Cantonment," shall, in future be called the "Thal Chotiali Cantonment."

IT is rumoured that the 25th L. I., from Bhuj, will proceed, as soon as the monsoon permits, to Bombay to relieve the 10th N. I. I., who will proceed to Bhuj. The 25th L. I. will remain in Bombay until relieved by the 3rd L. I., from Quetta.

THE Staff Paymaster of the 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Dum Dum, Major G. C. D. Bampfield, having been recommended for three months' sick leave, a regimental Paymasters' Committee has been appointed to carry out his duties. Captain Leighton is the president.

THE following appointments, in the Hyderabad Contingent have been sanctioned by the Government of India :—1st Cavalry.—Lieutenant G. Adye, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Captain R. H. Gilchrist, appointed to officiate as Military Secretary ; Lieutenant T. Oswald, officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer and to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Adye. 4th Cavalry.—Lieutenant F. R. B. Knox, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major J. T. Cummins, appointed officiating Commandant, 2nd Cavalry. Lieutenant F. R. M. Johnstone, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Knox.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In the Wasting Diseases of Children its efficacy is unequalled." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes : "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees : Ansar, Harford and Co., 110, High Holborn, London.

THE ELECTIONS IN GOA.

THE accounts received from Portugal about the elections of the deputies are full of gloomy interest. Never perhaps in the annals of a struggle of this kind have so many murders been committed and injury to life and limb inflicted upon the "free and independent electors. The measures adopted by the Government to secure in its favour the success of the elections have been corrupt and despotic. It is alleged that the voters were openly bribed, and that drink was distributed *ad libitum*. The behaviour of the voters in the churches, where the elections were held, was most unseemly. "They behaved," says one correspondent, "as if they were in a public-house." Party-feeling ran high, and there was much bloodshed. It is stated that in Ourem six persons were killed and forty wounded, the injuries of some being considered dangerous. In the Island of Madeira seven persons were killed : it has not yet been ascertained how many were wounded. In the Villa Cova a voter was stabbed, and in Aguada a man belonging to the Government party lodged a bullet in the head of a revolutionist. In Leiria the Government agents provoked a conflict, and many of the Opposition voters were seriously wounded. In Colorico de Basto the administrator stood by the urn in which the voting papers were put with a double-barrelled gun, some of his companions being similarly armed, and an opposing voter was killed. A scrutineer whose life was threatened ran away.

THE ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT BY POLICE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 14.

THIS morning when the trial of the late chief constable of Khed and his three fellow-prisoners was resumed at the Sangam Sessions Court before Dr. Pollen and the assessors, the case for the defence was opened by Mr. Gadgil by putting Mr. Charles Beatty into the witness-box. Witness said his age was twenty-two, and that he was Assistant Superintendent of Police in Poona. Under the orders of Major Babington he inquired into the circumstances of the death of Bhau Parit at Chakan in January, assisted by the District Superintendent, Rao Bahadur Hurree Narayen, who has since been pensioned. The latter, under his superintendence, took down the statements of witnesses in the vernacular, and witness wrote the same statements in English. On that occasion Genoo said that his brother, Bhau Parit, told them he had been attacked by kicks and blows, and that someone stood on his chest. When he took the corpse to the chawadee there was no one there, but he fetched the chief constable and said, "This is my brother, whom you beat and left in my house." Mr. Beatty was examined to show that the statements made before him had since been improved upon, and he gave evidence with regard to several variations in the depositions. Mr. Beatty further denied that at the examination before him anyone was threatened with a ruler by the inspector, as Genoo, the complainant, had asserted.

Mr. Gadgil in his address said the magnitude and importance of the case arose not from the intrinsic enormity of the offence said to have been committed, but because of the official position of the principal accused, the foundar or chief constable. The real offence was one of simple hurt. But the object of it was said to be to extort a confession of crime, and the official power in the exercise of which it is said to have been committed, and the sudden death of Bhau Parit which it was sought to connect with it, were circumstances which endowed the case with its present importance, and had caused it to attract considerable public notice. Raghunath Ramji, the first accused, had been the chief constable of Khed Taluka, of which the village of Chakan formed a part, and was at present chief constable of Shiroor. Shivram, the second, was the officiating Kulkarni (village accountant) of Chakan ; Narayen, the third, was a patel, not officiating, resident at Chakan ; and the fourth man, Bademya, was a head constable, and as such subordinate to the chief constable. Before reviewing the evidence, he urged that the mere question of Bhau Parit's death was of no consequence unless it could be connected with the injuries alleged to have been received. That Bhau Parit died on the 12th December was beyond dispute ; but it was not therefore to be assumed he had been previously maltreated. Dealing with the statement of Khema Vani or Khemchund, who had given a detailed account of the alleged illtreatment in Kasa's house, Mr. Gadgil remarked that the witness had made a statement before the Mamlatdar that he did not see Bhau Parit in the house. When before Mr. Beatty, Khema considerably improved his story, as almost all the witnesses had done. Nothing was heard of his complaint until 10th January, a full month after the date of the assault. Then again, Genoo Lendghar, who deposed that he saw Bhau coming out of the Kasa's house wiping his eyes after his beating, and going towards the chawadee, was one of the suspects under arrest, and a convicted felon, having been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for making a false charge, an offence cognate to perjury. Mr. Gadgil contended also that the evidence of the three villagers who claimed to have witnessed the illtreatment in the burial-ground at midnight was full of glaring improbabilities. As to the story of Vittoo Teli and Nainsing Pardeshi, who claimed to have seen Bhau Parit taken home by the police in a dying state, the occasion of the meeting of these two, the only meeting in their lifetime, and their proceeding together to the house of Bhau's father were incidents so indicrous and unnatural that they were introduced on the scene to supply, by apparently independent evidence, a link in the chain of a fabricated case. The depositions of Chima Goray, whom Mr. Gadgil termed a native quack, to the effect that when he examined Bhau Parit at the request of his father, one of the ribs looked as if broken, and that Bhau had suffered such violence that the case was hopeless, was in direct opposition to the testimony of the two hospital assistants and the Mamlatdar, who positively swore that there were no marks of violence on the deceased, either internal or external. It was asserted for the prosecution that Genoo Parit and his relatives objected to the examination of the corpse by the local native doctors, and desired to remove the body to Poona for examination by the civil surgeon or some other European doctors, and that the dead body was actually removed in a bullock-cart and taken as far as the travellers' bungalow at Chakan for the purpose of showing it to the 1st Assistant Collector, whose camp was at the time at the village of Peth. But the only evidence upon the first point had been that given by that prince of liars, Bhau Parit, and his statement. The public prosecutor had exercised a wise discretion in not calling the other relatives and making them perjure themselves also. Besides, this testimony had been directly contradicted by that of the Mamlatdar and the two hospital assistants, all of whom deposed that no objection was taken to their examination of the body. No application to the chief constable was necessary for the removal of the body to Poona, but it was by the chief constable himself sent in a cart to Khed to meet the Mamlatdar and the hospital assistants. All the witnesses admit there were no marks of injuries, except a small scratch on the right elbow, and the internal appearances on *post mortem* were decisively condemnatory of the case for the prosecution. The liver of the deceased was found unusually enlarged, and weighed nearly 5lbs., and to that alone death was attributable. It was said by several witnesses that the deceased was in a sound state of health, but there was no incompatibility between the enlargement of the liver and a healthy external appearance. The concluding point in the prosecution was the burning of the dead body, against the custom of the Parit caste, under compulsion by the police. Beyond the vague statements of the relatives and of one or two others, there was no such evidence of custom as was required. The prosecution asked the court to believe that the custom not only existed, but from it it was suggested that it must be inferred that the complainant and his father would not act contrary to custom, unless for the official pressure exercised by the police in order to destroy the last vestige of evidence of murder. From his elaborate critical review of the whole case, Mr. Gadgil remarked they must see that out of the twenty-one witnesses examined four—the two hospital assistants, the mamlatdar, and a police pátel—entirely destroyed the theory of the prosecution, three did not give any material evidence, and of the remaining fourteen three were examined before the Mamlatdar, and the rest before Mr. Beatty. Some of these had retracted their statements before the Mamlatdar, and conjured up a new story. The completeness of the chain of evidence, the marvellous arrangement of different parts, the introduction of successive improvements, were so many indications of a deep-laid and systematic design which one failed to find in a genuine case occurring in the natural order of things. Mr. Gadgil, in supporting the assertions of the accused that Bhau Parit never was in custody, but was merely under police surveillance, pointed out that the deceased was permitted to go home to his meals. As a motive for the removal of the body to the chowadee, he suggested that the sudden death of Bhau after this surveillance aroused their suspicions that there was something wrong. But the inquiry of the Mamlatdar satisfied them entirely. The chief constable must have created many enemies in the discharge of his official duties, and after the lapse of a few days these enemies and those of the kulkarni and patel banded themselves together and came forward with money and their other resources to make up a case, believing the fact of Bhau Parit's death would enlist the sympathy of the authorities and attract the notice of the public. Mr. Gadgil declared this was the real solution of the case, and said he was sincerely sorry he had not been able to bring to light the names of these persons, in consequence of the determination of Genoo Parit not to disclose them. Genoo prevaricated and shuffled, even when he was searchingly cross-examined, as to the writer of the petitions forwarded by him to the authorities. Genoo had persisted that he did not know where the writer came from, or what was his occupation. Mr. Gadgil contending that the complainant and other witnesses for the prosecution had attempted to malign the Mamlatdar, the hospital assistants, Mr. Beatty, and the Rao Bahadur—even Mr. Snow, the magistrate, had not been spared—asked why so many officers of different castes, creeds, and avocations should have conspired to screen the accused from punishment. In conclusion, he described the case as having passed through three stages, those of growth, development, blossoming, to which he hoped the court would add a fourth—that of decay. He appealed to the court to protect the accused, who had earned position and reputation by energy and integrity, from the wicked machinations of fraud, conspiracy, and perjury, which would otherwise be emboldened, and have a premium placed upon them.

Mr. Nilkant Ganesh Kulkarni, on behalf of the fourth accused, simply emphasised the fact that only one or two witnesses had mentioned the name of his client in connexion with the charge of causing hurt.

The Government Prosecutor (Mr. Venkatrao Ramchunder) then replied on the whole case. He admitted that discrepancies might be found in the evidence, but he urged this was in favour of the honesty of the witnesses, and negatived the assertion that the case was concocted. Another thing to be borne in mind in explanation of the additional matter which had been introduced at the trial, was to be found in the authoritative position of the accused, the village witnesses in the first instance being unwilling to come forward with evidence against those placed in official position over them.

The assessors then pronounced their opinion on the evidence. Mr. Bhandarker stated that to his mind the charge was not sustained by the evidence, that the witnesses were not trustworthy, that there were many doubtful points in the evidence, and many significant particulars had been added which would not have been omitted, if true, from their earlier statements. He was not satisfied that any particular acts of violence had been proved. He did not believe the evidence of the three villagers who said they were witnesses of the illtreatment of Bhau through the gap in the wall. The custom as to the burial should have been proved, nor was the fact of the burning satisfactorily proved.

Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Bharoocha (the assistant auditor in the office of the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts) gave an exactly contrary opinion as the second assessor. He declared his conscience did not allow him to say the three first accused were not guilty : they were distinctly guilty of tormenting the deceased. For this belief he relied on the evidence of Genoo and Chima, the brother and sister of the deceased.

Dr. Pollen.—But neither of these were eye-witness of any beating.

Mr. Shapoorjee.—Bhau Parit mentioned the names of the first three distinctly. There is no doubt they took the deceased to the durga.

Dr. Pollen.—What evidence do you rely on for that point.

Mr. Shapoorjee.—On Khemia Vani's and the three persons watching outside. I have no doubt that deceased, before, he expired, was strong and in a sound state of health.

Dr. Pollen.—But what acts did No. 3 do to the deceased in your opinion ?

Mr. Shapoorjee.—It is not distinctly proved that he caused any hurt. No. 2 was assisting the first in beating and maltreating, the chief constable being the principal.

Dr. Pollen.—You believe the evidence for the prosecution is in the main true, and not fabricated ?

Mr. Shapoorjee.—It is not fabricated. There is some truth in it. I believe the body was burned, contrary to caste prejudices and prevailing customs, in order to hush up the case. I believe the evidence of Khemia Vania and of the witnesses who watched from the gap, and that is the chief ground for my decision.

Dr. Pollen reserved his judgment.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

AUGUST 15.

Dr. Pollen to-day acquitted the four accused. In his judgment he expressed a very strong opinion on the case. He believed it had been fabricated in a reckless and unscrupulous manner by persons behind the nominal complainant to gratify malice against the accused. He was unable to agree in the opinion of the second assessor, which seemed based on sentiment, and not on calm judicial appreciation of the evidence. Some witnesses the judge declared, he disbelieved altogether ; others showed signs of preconceived arrangement. The story of midnight ill-treatment at the burial-ground bore unmistakeable signs of having been carefully and elaborately concocted to bolster up the charges. It was a tissue of lies from beginning to end. None of the acts of violence imputed to the accused were proved by any evidence on which he could implicitly rely. The case rested from the outset on strong suspicion only.

VOLUNTEERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

SIR,—Seeing a letter in your paper of yesterday, from "Scrutator," complaining that volunteering is on the wane in Bombay, I should like to say a few words on the subject.

Without disputing "Scrutator's" word for one moment, I was rather surprised that he gave no proper reason for it. I think I can. The great and only reason why volunteering is not as successful as it should be in Bombay is the want of an easily accessible range. It is only bringing up an old grievance to talk about Coorla, but at the same time we all know that employers won't allow their assistants to come into business at 11 o'clock in the morning two or three times a week ; and that is what it amounts to, if a man wants to be any good to his corps, and even then he must get up at 4-30 to do it. Consequently when he returns, he is not very fit for a day's hard work.

In Calcutta they have a range so near at hand that members can get up at 6, go and do an hour's shooting, and return so as to be at business comfortably by 9.

Now, I am an old volunteer, have been in the Calcutta Corps, and in this since its formation in 1877, and can assert that we have had many members who have put in a few drills, and when asked to go down to Coorla to put in their class, have found it utterly impossible, and have either resigned or neglected the whole thing, and been put down as bad volunteers.

"Scrutator" will not contradict what I say, I think, and the only thing to do is to find a cure for it, which, I am afraid, will not be the case until Government gives us a range so near that members can run down and fire their twenty or thirty rounds, and return in time to be at business at a reasonable hour, without having to get up in the middle of the night to do it. When this is the case, we shall see volunteering flourish in Bombay, and not till then.

I think it is a question that should be put before Government at once, and then there would be time to do something before the next season commences.

August 15. SERGEANT.

OPEN-AIR RAILWAY AMUSEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is not often that we have the pleasure of witnessing young English ladies indulging in open-air amusements as they are wont to do in England. In order to further the promotion of such amusements, an institution was started at Byculla, under the title of the Railway Recreation Club. For some months it proved a great success, and not an evening passed without the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary grounds being enlivened by members of this society who indulged in the games of croquet, lawn-tennis, and badminton.

I am sure that many of the public resident at Byculla are interested in these open-air games, and that they, as well as myself, heartily wish that the present discontinuance is only temporary, pending the advent of finer weather."

TRAVELLER.

THE SOMA PLANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the interesting description of the Soma plant contained in your valuable journal of the 9th instant, under the heading of "Hindu Liquors," I am inclined to believe that it must be the "Ran Shair," of the present day, a creeper with a succulent leafless stem, indigenous in the Deccan Provinces, and very commonly used by the Brahmins, who attempt to maintain the ancient Vedic worship. Will you please let me inquire, through the medium of your paper, whether my belief is well-founded ? Many people who take interest in these matters will be surprised to learn that the ancient Soma plant is identical with the modern "Ran Shair," as it is a common belief amongst orthodox Hindus that in consequence of the present fallen state of the world the plant has ceased to grow on terrestrial soil, and that it is only to be found in heaven.

A PLEADER

Satara, Aug. 9.

THE STATE OF LIMBDEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will kindly allow me, through your valuable paper, to clear the bad impression that might have been created concerning the administration of the Limbdee State by the extract from the *Hitechu* given in your issue of the 9th inst.

The *Hitechu* has been misinformed. The general assertion embodied in the sentence "but unfortunately circumstances have combined to render his subjects unhappy and discontented," is anything but the real truth. I myself have seen Limbdee several times, and have had personal intercourse with Limbdee people ; but instead of finding them unhappy and discontented, I have always heard from their mouths very satisfactory reports about the administration of the State, and have always found them happy and contented.

Moreover, the statement about the dirzees striking is inaccurate. In fact, there was nothing like the alleged meeting and the consequent resolution of striking work. A deputation consisting of a large majority of them had gone to the Durbar to prefer a petition, and hence no doubt, for that day, those persons closed their shops. But those of them that were not among the deputation were openly doing work. I hope that in future there will be NO MISREPRESENTATION.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. M. Mehta presiding. There were also present :—Surgeon-Major H. J. Blanc ; Sir Frank Souter ; Messrs. G. Cotton, C. Douglas, J. R. Duxbury, Grattan Geary, D. S. Kemp, J. Macfarlane, Dr. Peterson, Messrs. F. W. Stevens, J. Thorburn, P. C. DeSouza ; Drs. T. Blaney and Cowasjee Hormusjee ; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy ; Hon. Kashinath Trimbuck

refuse the money which was lying in their pocket, but to see that the mistake did not occur again.

The Commissioner said he would say nothing on the discussion with regard to the list of new works. His views on the subject were completely at variance with those expressed by Dr. Peterson and Mr. Murzban, and he had no doubt the time would come when he would have the legitimate opportunity of expressing himself on the point. He was confident that his views would be found to be more in harmony with the good and economical administration of the city. The present recommendation had emanated from the Town Council as a matter of urgency, and the vote of the Corporation for the acquisition of the land was also taken as a question of urgency. The Council had agreed as to its emergency, and Dr. Peterson, too, warmly urged them to vote the money, though there was a certain note of doubt running through his speech. Most of them appeared to be at one on the point of urgency, and the Commissioner believed Mr. Murzban had spoken against any present necessity for making the grant, simply with the view of demonstrating his general principles on the subject. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidas did not see the good of voting money in the middle of the year without any special reasons.

Mr. Duxbury argued that having already taken the first step in the work—that of acquiring the land for the road—they should now, as men of business, finish the work; and the sooner they did so the better. (Hear, hear.)

The Rao Saheb, speaking on the amendment, observed that if Dr. Peterson's reasoning were accepted, they might be asked for a vote in the month of November because the surplus cash balance was available; in which case there would be no finality in regard to the settlement of the budget. If the list of new works had been left incomplete, the fault lay with the Town Council, who were the advisers of the Corporation in all financial matters. If the present was a case of urgency, then a vote ought to have been taken on it in January.

Dr. Blanc contended that if they bought the land for the road, they should proceed forthwith to make the road. If on the other hand, they did not want the road, why, then, let the land be sold, and the money be placed at interest. He was of course strongly in favour of having the work at once proceeded with. (Hear, hear.) When the Municipal Commissioner brought a vote of that sort before them, he was the best judge of its urgency—better than either himself or any other member of the Corporation.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee agreed with those who stated that when a grant recommended by the Town Council was submitted for the acceptance of the Corporation, either the proposer or the seconder should give some reasons for voting it.

Mr. Kapadia was of opinion that they had already had too many irons in the fire (laughter), and the present was one of a series of items whose emergency was not made out.

Mr. Macfarlane thought it would be a great mistake if the Corporation allowed itself to be led away to vote against the grant simply from a desire to show the public how independent they could be. (Hear, hear.) It would be a great mistake either for individuals or for a body like the Corporation to be carried away by any such feeling. For himself, he exceedingly sympathized with the sentiment that the Corporation ought to be thoroughly independent, and that it ought not to allow itself to be browbeaten either by the newspapers or by the Town Council, or by any other body whatever. (Hear, hear.) They ought to protest against such treatment. But that was, after all, no reason why they should vote against a proposal which in itself was a good one. (Hear, hear.) He did not wish to go into the question whether the vote for making the road could or should have been introduced into the budget; but he did say this—that Dr. Peterson was perfectly in the right in observing that the gentleman who undertook to bring forward the motion and lay it before the Corporation, ought to have given the reasons why the grant was not included in the budget, and why the vote was asked for at that moment. (Hear, hear.) They had, however, been subsequently supplied with sufficient information by the Commissioner and other gentlemen to justify the Corporation in passing the vote as the best and most economical course that was open to them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that one strong reason which had induced him to support the proposition when it was before the Town Council was that the persons who were to be principally benefited by the construction of the road were the poor mill-hands. The work was emergent because the people, as matters now stood, had to wade through water which was knee-deep, and thus become liable to fever. The Corporation might, perhaps, have made no difficulty in voting a grant if the road had been intended for gentlemen driving in their own carriages. But for his part, he would rather have a road which was likely to benefit the poor than construct one for the convenience of the rich.

Dr. De Souza observed that the urgency for purchasing the land was shown, but not the urgency for constructing the road.

Mr. Geary said he did not rise with any intention of adding to the length of the long discussion that had already taken place. He must, however, point to section 30 of the Act, which would enable gentlemen to understand how much, or rather how little, force there was in the objection to this and similar grants that they were illegal. It was stated that the grant was illegal because the item was not put into the budget at the close of last year. Now, what the law said was something very different from their colleague opposite (Dr. Cowasjee) supposed. The Act provided that it shall be lawful to the Corporation, on the recommendation of the Town Council, from time to time—not once in a way, but from time to time—to add to the budget grants to meet special requirements, provided that the estimated cash balance at the end of the year shall not be reduced by such additional grants below one lakh of rupees. Now, if Dr. Cowasjee, and those who thought with him, could show that by the vote of Rs. 8,000 for this purpose, or a lakh and a third for another, the surplus cash balance would be reduced beiow the required amount, then they would have a perfect right to object to the grant on the score of its illegality. But the section which he had read to them was distinctly in favour of doing what they were now asked to do; and from the beginning to the end of the Act there was not a single phrase or clause which could sustain the contention which had been so extraordinarily raised.

Dr. Cowasjee.—Section 35.

Mr. Geary replied that he had read the section, and he would confidently repeat his statement that from the beginning to the end there was not a word, not a syllable in the Act to justify the contention that the present grant was illegal. The opposition to the vote that evening, as on the last occasion, was mainly based on its alleged illegality.

Dr. Peterson.—No, no.

Mr. Geary.—I beg Dr. Peterson's pardon. (No, no, from Dr. Peterson and some others.) Dr. Peterson will, no doubt, find out some means that will enable him to make another speech, but I shall be obliged to him if he will let me make my speech now. (Hear, hear.) I say the contention has been urged—prominently and forcibly urged—that the vote would be illegal.

Cries of "No, no" from Dr. Peterson, the Rao Saheb, and one or two other members.

Mr. Geary.—Does Dr. Peterson, or the other gentlemen who say no, mean to tell the Corporation that it was not expressly stated that the grant was illegal?

Dr. Peterson.—That is Dr. Cowasjee's contention, and not my own or that of any of the other gentlemen.

Mr. Geary.—I am glad that Dr. Peterson repudiates that absurd contention. It is, of course, open to anybody to argue that the vote is not advisable. But I say once more that the gravamen of the contention was that the grant would be something illegal—(no, no)—or, if the Hon. Rao Saheb prefers the word, irregular, if it were meant to convey thereby that the vote would be unusual, contrary to usage and almost illegal. Mr. Geary further maintained that so far from that being the case, the words of the section gave them distinct powers to do that which they were then asked to do, and that which the Town Council had agreed ought to be done. And what was more, the Corporation itself had, not unfrequently this year and frecuently in past years, done—this identical thing by passing votes of that kind; and now if that same body were to accept the theory that such a course would be objectionable, irregular, or illegal, it would tie its own hands, to the great injury of Municipal interests. The doctrine which was sprung upon them was one which militated against the financial and administrative interests of the city—(hear, hear)—but he hoped the Corporation would understand that there was no shadow of foundation for the statement that the proposed course was irregular or illegal, as had most certainly been implied by some of the speakers. If they did a wise thing in buying the land for this road, then he did not see the reason why they should postpone the construction of the road for an indefinite period. It was said that those who opposed the grant were actuated by a feeling of independence, but they could truly vindicate their independence by keeping the liberty of action the law expressly gave them, and refraining from tying up their hands by imaginary interpretations of the Act. They should not suffer themselves to be deterred from doing the right thing by mere shadows. (Applause.)

One of the amendments was here withdrawn. The amendment of Dr. Cowasjee being put was thrown out by a large majority—12 to 2—and the original proposition was carried by twenty-one votes to six.

SCAVENGERING CARTS FOR THE CITY.

Dr. Blanc proposed that, as recommended by the Town Council, the Corporation sanction the expenditure of Rs. 7,050, from surplus cash balance, for the cost of converting the bodies of forty-seven scavengering carts, now in the Municipal stores, into moveable dust-bins. (This grant to be considered part of the Rs. 50,000 referred to in the resolution of the Corporation, No. 445 of 1884, for providing for the scavengering arrangements of the Health Department.)

Mr. Murzban thought the item was included in the vote for Rs. 50,000 which the Corporation had some time ago referred back to the Town Council, with a request that a regular and formal scheme showing how the money was to be spent be submitted. He therefore proposed that the present grant be also referred back to the Council for report.

Dr. Peterson seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner explained that the carts were almost ready in the workshop, and they might with great advantage be at once employed as moveable dust-bins.

Mr. Khote and Mr. Duxbury and Mr. Bomonjee P. Master spoke in support of the grant, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee expressed himself against it.

After some further discussion, the grant was voted by a large majority. The Corporation then adjourned.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Keerata Roodrn, 154 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mecca, 936 tons, Captain A. Calder, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and Major F. H. French, and 22 deck passengers.

THE steamer Columbian, 1,404 tons, Captain J. H. Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, &c., (1st Aug.), with a general cargo and 22 deck passengers.

THE following is a list of the passengers per the Italian mail-steamer China, Captain G. Dodero, arrived yesterday afternoon:—From Genoa.—Mr. J. Jules Bennett, Mr. Munro, and Rev. William H. Ellison.

THE steamer Athabasca, 1,045 tons, Captain J. George, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, (15th July), with a cargo of 2,630 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE steamer Clare, 1,332 tons, Captain J. A. Pollexfen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (15th July), with a cargo of 2,071 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Clare (s)	Pollexfen	Newport, July 15.
	Athabasca (s)	George	Cardiff, July 15.
	China (s)		Genoa, July 24.
	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, Aug. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	H. M. S. Dryad	Hulton	Persian Gulf.
15	Empress of India (s)	Corkhill	Jeddah.
	Mecca (s)	Calder	Zanzibar, &c.
	Keerata Roodrin.	Nacoda	Cochin, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
11 Cy. of Cambridge (s) . Gray . Liverpool, July 12.
Evesham Abbey . Crotty . Liverpool, May 12.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 11.—Steamer Booldana.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.
13 Nuddia (s) . Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
12 Kaisar-I-Hind (s). . London.
13 Medusa . Mauritius.
Roderic Dhu . Unknown.
Tangier (s) . Bombay.
Mahsra (s) . Calcutta.
Himalaya (s) . Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 15.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Carthage s—4 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co.
Seraglio s—4 puncheons whiskey, Treacher and Co.
Nubia s—5 cases whiskey, Treacher and Co.; 50 cases whisky, Finlay Muir and Co.; 7 packages hams bacon, and cheese, W. J. E-sai.
Britannia s—25 cases whisky, Cutter, Palmer and Co.
Clan Munro s—48 bundles, buckets 35 cases paper, and 25 runlets tar, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 13 cases bottling wire and 31 casks empty soda water bottles, Rogers and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Golconda s—2 cakes brandy, F. Fischer and Co.
Ganges s—8 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Lombardy s—2packages medicines, Cooper, Madon and Co.
Clyde s—11 cases wine and spirits, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Hydaspes s—10 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Rohilla s—5 cases brandy Bodger Warderton and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rahilla s—32 cases paper, Jamajee and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Lombardy s—27 cases beads, Dadabhoy Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canton s—125 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 100 cases brandy, D. F. Batha and Co.; 20 cases brandy, H. Phipson and Co.
Pekin s—27 cases vermouth, Jamsetjee Framjee.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

362-81—M. M. Munshi—Chaturbhoj Morarji and others vs. L. C. Pereira—Ardesir and H.—Part heard.
308-83—Payne, G. and S.—Allarakhia Thavur and others vs. Ebrahimboy Dossa—Macfarlane and E.
151-84—Hore C. and B.—Ramdas Mooljee and others vs. Abdoola Esmail—Craigie L. and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

183-84—Macfarlane and E.—Wamon Ramchundra Navher vs. Balla Mungesh Wagle and others—Khunderao M., Thakurdas and D., and Shamrao P.—Part heard.
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
8-83—H. Bicknell—Bawa Girdharidas Lakshmondas vs. Gungadas Jumnadas—Tyabji and D., and Withibai widow of the deceased—B. and Bhugwandas—Part heard.

Long Causes.

129-83—Payne, G. and S.—G. Olcese vs. Heerji Ardaseer Dady—Bomonji and H.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 13.

Swann, Captain, Depy. Assist. Quarter-Master Genl. on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 14.

Lyons, Surg-Major, on leave, from Deesa.
Erskine, Major Poona Horse, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 15.

Erskine, Major, Poona Horse fou leave, to Poona.
Lyons, Surg.-Major, on leave, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Simla, 9th Aug. 1884.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

11th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut S B Beatson, Sqdn Officer, to Adjt, vice Heath, vacated on promotion to Capt, dated 24th July 1884.

18th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut I Eardley-Wilmot, supernumerary on the establishment 12th Bengal Cavy, to be Squad Officer, vice Capt Macmullen, vacated on appointment to the Judge Advocate-Genl's Dept.

29th N I—Surgn K M Downie, M D, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Major F Odevaing, retired.

4th Goorkhas—Lieut G W M Dundas, Wing Officer and Qrmr, to be Adjt vice Bolton, vacated on promotion to Capt, dated 17th July 1884.

Lieut M T Thomson, Wing Officer and offg Qrmr, to be Qrmr, vice Dundas, dated 17th July 1884.

Col W S A Lockhart, C B., Depy Qr Mr Genl, Intelligence Branch, is directed to proceed at once to Penang on special duty.

Lieut Col the Hon A B de Montmorency, R H A, to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Umballa, is cancelled.

Major E Lake, R A, is directed to proceed from Cawnpore to England at his own expense, and join No 2 Batty 1st Bgde Welsh Divn, into which he has been permitted to exchadge.

Major A J Dunnages, R A, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Peshawar, and join M Batty 3rd/Bgde, into which he has been promoted.

Major A P Broome, 12th Bengal Cavy, is granted an extension of privilege leave from the 28th June to the 17th July 1884, inclusive, being an equivalent period to that during which he was employed on special duty at Simla, whilst on privilege leave.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 29.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Ootacamund, August 6, 1884.

Mr J H Garstin, C.S.I., to act as First Member of the Board of Revenue during the absence of the Hon Mr H S Thomas on leave, or unill further orders.

Mr W S Whiteside to act as Second Member of the Board of Revenue, vice Mr Garstin. The words sub pro tem published in the *Gazette* of the 15th July 1884, will be cancelled.

Mr W Winson, to act as Third Member of the Board of Revenue, vice Mr Whiteside.

Mr R Sewell to act as Colr and Magte of the district, Bellary, during the absence of Mr Goodrich on privileg leave, or until further orders.

Mr W C Holmes will be considered to have been in charge of the office of Coll and Dist Magte of South Arcot from the 6th to the 16th July 1884 both days inclusive.

Mr J T Fowler of the Uncovenanted Civil Service has been permitted by the Right Hon the Secy of State for India to return to duty.

The following gentlemen have been permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from the 30th September 1884:—Mr B Wigram and Mr N A Roupell.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Merriman, Actg Depy Commr of Salt Revenue, Southern Divn, one month and twenty-three days' privilege leave from the 21st inst.

Mr W Fowler, Assist Commr of Salt Revenue, is promoted from the fourth to the third grade with effect from 1st Aug 1884.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following reversion is ordered:—Mr W L Bird, Ex Engr, fourth grade (temporary ranks), to be Assist Engr, first grade, from 25th July 1884—Owing to the return of Capt L. Langley, R E, Ex Engr fourth grade, from furlough.

The following transfer is ordered:—Capt F J Romilly, R E, Ex Engr, fourth grade, from the B Project Divn to the fifth circle for special duty to join at the public expense.

The following appointment has been made by the High Court as a temporary measure:—Mr F E K Wedderburn, Actg Head Assist Collr of the Nilgiris, to act as Dist Munsif of Gudalur in the Coimbatore Dist, vice M R Ry, Chithambara Sami Ayar, suspended.

The Venerable the Archdeacon and Commissary of the Diocese has granted the Rev J Mills Walker, M A, Chaplain of Coonoor, privilege leave for three months from the 22nd inst, or date of departure.

Rev J English, Actg Chaplain of Vizagapatam, privilege leave for three months from the 1st of Sept, or date of departure.

Mr G F Nepean Smith, Inspr of Salt Revenue, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days in extension of the two months' privilege leave granted to him in the Fort St George Gazette, dated 24th June 1884, Page 886, Part II.

The following transfers are ordered in the Salt Department:—

Mr D Holman, Assist Inspr, from the Penuguduru to the charge of the Cumbum Circle.

Row, Prakasa, Assist Inspr, from the Mogaltur to the charge of the Penuguduru Circle.

Mr C M Sherman, Assist Inspr, from the Manginapudi Circle to the charge of the Mogaltur Circle.

Mr R J M Mayne, Second-grade Sub-Inspr in the Salt Dept, is appointed to act as Assist Inspr and is posted to the Manginapudi Circle, to join expeditiously.

Mr J H Purcell, Head Surveyor and Probationary Head Surveyor, Mr J F Hines, of the Nilgiri Detachment, Madras Survey, have been granted sick leave of absence for one month and ten days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The furlough (m.c.) out of India granted to Col J C W Bruce, Infantry, dated 14th Aug, 1883, is extended by one year.

Lieut-Col (Bt Col) A G F Logan, S C, in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates, Secunderabad, is granted privilege leave of absence for ninety days from the 10th Aug 1884—Major F T Powis, Genl List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 17 R N I, performing the duties of the appointment on Lieut-Col Logan's responsibility.

The undermentioned Officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Col (B Col) C C Minchin St C, Commr and Supt, Lahore Divn (p.a.), for two years.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to duty:—

Lieuts W W V Pakenham, S C, and G A Welman, S C.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Right Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut-Col (Bt Col) H D, Cloete S C, three months m c.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-General.

Lieut-Col and Bt Col O F Smithers, of the Mad S C, dated 4th July 1884.

Deputy Surg-Genl C Smith MD, CB, I M D, is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe.

The following promotion is made, subject to H approval:—To be Lieut Col, Major J Huddleston, dated 4th Aug 1884.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £250 per annum, under the provisions of G O G G No. 489 of 1881, republished in Madras G O G No. 630, dated 20th Sept 1881, subject to H M's approval:—Morant, Major C M A, Genl List, Cavalry, dated 3rd July 1884.

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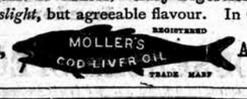
Of Chemists, Grocers, &c.  And Stores & Godowns Everywhere. 2/84

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